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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

COL. MORGAN IN TENNESSEE.

HIS NARROW ESCAPE FROM CAPTURE.

The Knoxville Register, of Wednesday, has an interesting letter from its army correspondent, giving an account of Col. Morgan's expedition from Corinth into Tennessee. We extract:

SPARTA, TENN., May 8th, 1862.

We left Corinth on the 20th of April, and crossed the Tennessee river on the 26th and 27th, arrived at Lawrenceburg on the 31st, learned the Federals were in possession of Pulaski, and on "May day" we had a frolic with them, in which we took 290, and 24 officers, including Gen. Mitchell's son, killed 18, and lost none. The country had become alarmed, and troops were sent to the Tennessee river to cut us off. We continued on the next morning, and encamped 13 miles from Shelbyville that night. Marched the 3d and encamped within 6 miles of Murfreesboro' at night.

At dawn on the 4th our pickets and the Federal pickets had an engagement. We passed around the place and crossed the Nashville and Murfreesboro' pike to Smyrna, where w tore up the railroad track and cut the telegraph wire, attached a battery and received a dispatch that was being transmitted to Col. S. Mathews, commanding at Nashville, relative to our being in the vicinity, and the cavalry that had been sent in pursuit of us. Col. Morgan answered it in Col. Mathews' name, and ordered the cavalry to Shelbyville, saying that it was about to be attacked by Gen. Price. We arrived at Lebanon at night on the 4th, the men and horses being greatly fatigued, and considered that we had eluded pursuit for the present.

At dawn, on the 5th, our pickets were driven in; and before our men could get to horse, the enemy was upon us in overwhelming numbers. Col. Morgan and Lieut. Col. Wood, (of West Adams's regiment,) after most desperate efforts, succeeded in getting the men collected and the most desperate fighting ensued that is on record, but all of no avail. Our small force of 350 men, though the bravest of the brave, were surrounded by legions, estimated and since known to be 4000 strong. Col. Morgan charged through them with about 100 men, and took the road leading to Carthage, which is on the Cumberland river 20 miles distant. Col. Wood and men were driven to the College where they fought until 12 o'clock, refusing to surrender, although they were well aware that they were cut off from all passes of escape, and that artillery would be brought to bear on them in a short time, until their ammunition gave out, and the citizens had begged them to give up, the federals being about to burn the town.

Col. Morgan arrived at this place with 40 men the next day. I arrived some four hours later with 31. Our men have been coming in at all hours since. We have now here something over 100, and are expecting more.

Gen. Dumont, Col. Woolford, and a Pennsylvania Colonel were taken prisoners early in the action in town, and as soon as they made known their rank, their swords were restored to them again by our gallant Colonel M.

The fight was kept up the whole distance from Lebanon to Carthage, and a volley of 50 guns were fired at Col. Morgan as he climbed the bank after crossing the river.

Col. Morgan and men are in good health and spirits, but greatly fatigued, and it will not be but a short time before the Yankees will hear from us again.

From Norfolk.—PETERSBURG, May 20.—Gentlemen who left Norfolk last Saturday afternoon, reached here Sunday night. They represent the city as filled with Lincoln soldiers, but arrangements had been made which will reduce the number to 3,000, the balance advancing as far as Suffolk, where they will remain until a junction with Burnside can be effected.

The people of Norfolk keep aloof from the Federals, having no intercourse with them whatever. The stores are all closed, and it is a rare sight to see a male citizen on the streets—the ladies never.

All the flags among the ships, and on the Custom House and Atlantic Hotel, were flying at half-mast Saturday. Some distinguished Lincolnite had been gathered to the grave, but the circulation of Northern papers was suppressed, and it was impossible to ascertain who the noted dead could be.

The Yankee journals, received during the week, confessed to a heavy loss at Williamsburg—none estimating the casualties below 1,000 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 900 prisoners. They contended, however, that it was a great victory for Yankee arms, because we retired and left our dead and wounded on the field.—*Express.*

New Orleans.—The New Orleans "Picayune," of the 5th, says: We heard of a number of cases of sunstroke yesterday among the verdant strangers who, uninvited, have recklessly come to see the fashions, and enjoy the blazing hot days and deathly damp nights of New Orleans in the summer-time. In one case—that of a man who dropped in Magazine street—we are informed that death was instantaneous. If the heat affects our Northern visitors so terribly now, how will they stand up under it in the days coming.

Burning Cotton.—The Vicksburg Whig is glad to learn that the cotton all along the Mississippi is being burned. Some nine thousand bales have been destroyed between Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. Judge Perkins of Louisiana, alone, consigned thirteen hundred bales to the flames. The Whig learns that it is also being destroyed at every plantation above Vicksburg on the river.

Scotch Wit.—An old Scotch preacher said of a youthful opponent, that he had "a great deal of the young man, not a little of the old man, very little of the new man."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1862.

COL. MCRAE'S REGIMENT.—We doubt if history furnishes an instance of more resolute heroism than that displayed by the 5th North Carolina regiment at the battle of Williamsburg. Four regiments were ordered to capture a yankee battery which was defended by four regiments. Two of them, the 5th N. C. and the 24th Virginia, nobly made the attempt, which would doubtless have been successful if the other two, the 28d North Carolina and the 88th Virginia, had performed their part of the duty assigned them. It is said that these had no greater distance to go, nor any other obstacles to overcome, than had those who were twice almost up to the cannons' mouth and would have captured them but that the enemy removed them. We are not dependent alone on the modest report of the Colonel of the 5th for evidence of the gallantry of his command, but have the following testimony of the enemy, in a letter to the N. Y. Herald, in which, however, there are one or two errors: 1st, the writer says that one was a Mississippi regiment, when it was a Virginia regiment: 2d, instead of breaking and flying at a charge, they retreated by Gen. Hill's order, because they were not supported by the other two regiments: and 3d, the 142 prisoners were wounded and therefore could not get off the field:—

From the correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

SPLENDID ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Still the fire grew hotter in the woods, and in a few minutes, at a point fully half a mile away from the battery, the enemy's men began to file out of the cover and form in the open field. It was a bold, and proved an expensive way to handle men. Wheeler opened his guns on the instant, and the swath of dead that subsequently marked the course of the brigade across the field began at that spot. At the same moment also the skirmishers in the field began their fire. Still the enemy formed across the opening with admirable rapidity and precision, and as coolly as if the fire had been directed elsewhere, and then came on at the double quick step, in three distinct lines, firing as they came. All sounds were lost for a few moments in the short roar of the field pieces, and in the scattered rattle and rapid repetition of the musketry. Naturally their fire could do us, under the circumstances, but little harm, and thus we had them at a fair advantage, and every nerve was strained to make the most of it. Still they came on. They were dangerously near. Already the skirmishers to the left had fallen back to their line, and the skirmishers to the right had taken cover behind the rail fence that ran from the house to the woods; but from thence they blazed away earnestly as ever. Yet the guns are out there, and they are what those fellows want; and in the next instant the guns are silent. For a moment, in the confusion and the smoke, one might almost suppose that the enemy had them; but in a moment more the guns emerge from the safe side of the smoke cloud, and away they go across the field to a point near the upper redoubt. There again they are unlimbered, and again they play away. Farther back also go the skirmishers. And now for a few moments, the rebels had the partial cover of the farm and outbuildings; but they saw they had all their work to do over, and so they came on again. Once more they are in a fair open field, exposed both to artillery and musketry; but this time the distance they have got to go was not so great. They move rapidly; there, however, is another dangerous line of infantry; they are near to us; but we also are near to them. Scarcely a hundred yards were between them and the guns when our skirmish fire became silent; the lines of the Fifth Wisconsin and the Forty-third New York formed up in close order to the right of the battery, the long range of musket barrels came to one level, and one terrible volley tore through the rebel line. In a moment more the same long range of muskets came to another level—the order to charge with the bayonet was given, and away went the two regiments with one glad cheer. Gallant as our foes undoubtedly were, they couldn't meet that. But few brigades mentioned in history have done better than that brigade did. For a space which was generally estimated at three quarters of a mile they had advanced under the fire of a splendidly served battery, and with a cloud of skirmishers stretched across their front, whose fire was very destructive; and if after that, they had not the nerve to meet a line of bayonets that came towards them like the spirit of destruction incarnate, it need not to be wondered at. They broke and fled in complete panic. One hundred and forty-five were taken prisoners. Nearly five hundred were killed and wounded.

The obstinacy of the fight may be inferred from the fact that of one company of rebels in the North Carolina Fifth regiment only five men are left alive. The captain of one of the companies, who is here wounded, is a graduate of West Point, and says that during the action the Mississippi and North Carolina regiments stood their ground and fought till they were literally cut to pieces by regiment after regiment of our troops.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COL. McRAE.

RICHMOND, May 15th.

Governor: Having just had an interview with Captains Brookfield and West—the latter of whom was wounded and captured, the former broken down with exhaustion and captured, and both of whom have been paroled by the enemy—I am able to give an accurate statement of the casualties in the 5th Regiment so far as the officers are concerned. Lieut. Col. Badham has been certainly killed. Having lost his horse, he was retreating on foot, and fell in the immediate vicinity of Capt. Brookfield, having been pierced in the forehead by a ball, and died instantly. His body was interred on the field of battle. The service possessed no more faithful, conscientious officer than Col. Badham. Never having absented himself from his post since his connection with the Regiment, he had surrendered himself to the performance of the duties of his office with almost singular fidelity. On the field of battle he was calm, self-possessed, and conducted his portion of the operations with entire precision. He died nobly.

There is every reason to apprehend that Capt. Thos. F. Garrett has also died of his wounds. He was last seen with a wound in the centre of his chest, having been carried into the enemy's redoubt. I sincerely deplore the loss of this valuable officer. Possessed of an acute and inquiring mind, with studious habits, and anxious to excel, he was fast mastering his profession. I have no officer upon whose judgment in military matters I could more confidently rely. He fell at the head of his men, leading them on with stolid determination, which was eminently his quality.

Capt. Mullins is also known to have been killed. He died in the arms of Capt. Brookfield, in the redoubt of the enemy, sending messages to his friends that he had fallen, as he had desired to fall, like a brave soldier.

Lieut. Clarke, commanding Company G, while bravely cheering on his company in the advance, was pierced through the heart and expired instantly. 1st Lieut. Snow and 2d Lieuts. Boswell, and Anderson Womack, were certainly killed. Lieuts. Grant and Cuthbert were wounded, and are in the hands of the enemy; as, also, Capt. Lea and Lieut. Hays were wounded in Williamsburg—Lieut. Hays severely through the shoulder, and Capt. Lea through both limbs, and Capt. West slightly, through the arm, and is here on parole.

Capt. H. C. Jones and Lieut. Maloney Moore were both severely wounded, but made their escape, and under the most painful difficulties came off with the Regiment in its march.

I call your attention, Governor, to the account of this fight, from the New York Herald, as published in the Richmond Whig of to-day. You will there observe the distinguished compliment paid to my Regiment by our enemy's correspondent, and I think you will discover an almost direct admission on his part that the attack would have been successful had our associates come up. I ask your attention to the many coincidences in this and the report I had heretofore furnished your Excellency. I call your attention to the further fact disclosed that our attack prevented the enemy from assailing Fort Magruder from that side, which was an important event for us.

The little band of 150 men left of our regiment are waiting to be reinforced from North Carolina, and I hope they have earned some claim upon her attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

D. K. McRAE.

STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are selling in Richmond at 120. Tennessee Bonds at 105. Virginia at 100.

THE FIGHT NEAR BARHAMSVILLE.—It was stated, and then positively denied at Richmond, that a severe encounter had taken place at Barhamsville, near West Point, on the Peninsula, two days after the battle at Williamsburg. Recently we have both Confederate and yankee accounts of it. Why it was denied we cannot tell, as it was evidently a Confederate success The Richmond Whig has been favored by one engaged in it with an account, from which we extract—premising, that the 6th North Carolina Regiment, Col. Pender's, though not mentioned in this Texan account of the engagement, was in it, and has the credit, by one of high position and undoubted qualifications to judge, of having done some of the best fighting in the war. Riley's battery, which is incidentally mentioned, is also from North Carolina, and is stated to have done much of the work. Gen. Whiting of Mississippi (and not a native of Massachusetts as was once said of him,) commanded in person:—

While the main column, with the 4th Texas in front, and Gen. Hord and staff at its head, were marching along the road, the General and staff were fired upon by a party of Yankees, lying in ambush. Nobody was hurt. The General waving his hat, the brigade immediately closed up, and the 4th Texas was formed into line of battle. Riley's Battery, supported by the 18th Georgia Regiment, was then left on the hill, and the 4th and 1st Texas Regiments pursued the march. After gaining the woods, which had to be done by marching through an old field, the skirmishers found the enemy and engaged them in the woods, driving them back steadily. They came upon any quantity of knapsacks, haversacks, &c., scattered through the woods, but nothing indicating where the main force of the enemy lay. In the meanwhile, the 1st Texas came upon them in large force, and being fired upon, were immediately ordered to charge. They did charge them gallantly, and in a few volleys of musketry, sent them *scattering* through the woods to their gunboats, in close proximity. Promiscuous firing was kept up for awhile, everywhere a blue jacket offered, which was but for a short time. After the engagement, we found on the field some 250 killed and wounded Yankees, together with 42 prisoners. Hampton's Legion, which was also on the field, but not engaged, (our informant thinks,) picked up some 82 more prisoners.

Our loss was ten killed and twenty-one wounded, as appears from the Surgeon's report of casualties. Among the killed were Lieut. Col. Black, of the first Texas, and Capt. Decatur. Our wounded were all brought off the field by us, as were the enemy's wounded, and all came to Richmond together.

This little skirmish, which was not enough to give our Texas boys an appetite for breakfast, has been magnified by McClellan into a battle, and he has reported that we had a force of 30,000 troops on the field while he had 20,000. The prisoners taken represent the 95th Pennsylvania, 31st and 34th New York, and 1st California as in the engagement, and say that there were fifteen regiments posted in the woods near the scene of encounter, but who were, it seems, afraid to come out.

FIRING ON FORT FISHER.—We have seen a letter from an officer at Fort Fisher, Confederate Point, giving the particulars of a cannonading between one of the yankee blockaders and Fort Fisher. Two yankee gunboats steamed up within 2½ miles, and one of them fired 16 shot and shell at a working party, which was answered by 40 shot from Starr's, Blocker's and Richardson's Artillery. The yankee fire was very accurate. The first shell struck within a few yards, another burst over head; a parrot shot struck about 5 yards outside the fort; another so near as almost to blind the men with the sand it threw up; another about 3 feet from the officers' quarters; another near the hospital; another within 7 yards of the officers' dining room; and still another within a few feet of the mess quarters of Blocker's Heavy Artillery. This killed a chicken, the only blood spilled on our side. An officer who was examining the vessels with a glass, believed that the steamer was twice struck before she hauled off. The large gun "Cumberland" shot over her twice—once between the masts. Our men collected several bushels of fragments of shells, and one 11 inch shell which did not burst. The men behaved well in this their first encounter.

NEWBERN.—We see in the Petersburg Express, copied from the New York Herald, a letter of Gen. Burnside to the notorious C. H. Foster, refusing to allow him to address a political meeting in Newbern, giving for reasons, that—

"The President of the United States has very wisely appointed a Provisional Governor for this State, who is a native thereof, and was at one time one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and represents at this moment the views and feelings of a majority of the people of the State of North Carolina. The government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. Stanly, and I cannot consent in the meantime, to embarrass either him or the government by initiating myself, or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy."

This appears to confirm the report that Mr. Stanly has been appointed to office by Lincoln, but we shall be surprised and grievously disappointed if he should accept.

In the Richmond Enquirer this morning we find the following extract from the N. Y. Herald of the 15th inst:

"The Hon. Edward Stanly, a prominent citizen of North Carolina, who was formerly a member of Congress from the Newbern district, and was previously Speaker of the N. C. Legislature and Attorney General of that State, returned from California on the Champion yesterday, and will soon proceed to occupy the new position assigned to him as Provisional Governor of North Carolina."

RESPASS.—This person gets more justice in Richmond than in his own State. The Wilmington Journal said there was no doubt of his treason, and, having said this, it would be inconsistent with the Journal's code of ethics to state that Respass has been "honorably acquitted." The Richmond Dispatch is more fair. It says:—

"*Acquitted.*—Having noticed the incarceration of Isaiah Respass, Mayor of Washington, N. C., in Castle Godwin, on the charge of treason, it is but just to that individual to state that he has been tried before the Military Court-Martial and honorably acquitted."

We know nothing about Respass, but we like fair dealing.

It is to be hoped that the readers of the Journal have sufficient intelligence to understand the character of the long rigmarole of falsehoods which the Journal copies "from the (bogus) Weekly Newbern Progress, 17th inst." It is a tissue of absurd yankee falsehoods on Gov. Clark and the State Convention, published in such a way as to leave the impression on the minds of ignorant people that there may be truth in them, that impression being strengthened by a denial of a story on another matter which it copies in the same connection from a Boston paper.

COL. CLINGMAN A BRIGADIER.—The Raleigh Standard learns that Col. Thos. L. Clingman has been appointed a Brigadier General. Mr. Clingman is a man of ability and may be well-fitted for the place. We hope so, and that opportunity only has been denied him to show it. It seems to us, however, that there are North Carolina Colonels who have shown their fitness—Cols. Vance and McRae, for instance.

THE CLARENDON GUARDS.—At the annual election of officers on Tuesday last, Dr. T. D. Haigh was unanimously and by acclamation re-elected Captain; Duncan McLaurin was re-elected 1st Lieut.; John C. Haigh was elected 2d Lieut. in place of Jesse R. McLean, who has gone into a company of Partisan Rangers; and Hon. J. G. Shepherd was elected Junior 2d Lieut. in place of J. C. Haigh, promoted.

WAR NEWS.

Capture and Killing of Yankees at City Point.—PETERSBURG, May 20.—Quite a brilliant little affair occurred at City Point yesterday afternoon, by which nine yankee officers and men were taken prisoners, and seven or eight killed. About 3 o'clock a small boat from one of the war vessels lying in the James river approached the wharf at City Point, from which nine men were seen to land and proceed up to the town, while seven or eight remained behind in the boat. Stationed near at hand and completely hidden from view was a detachment of fifteen men of the Fourth Georgia Regiment. The commanding officer of this detachment immediately divided his men into two parties, one of which he despatched to the boat and the other in the direction of the Yankees who had approached the town. As soon as our men were seen double quicking towards them, the Yankees on land endeavored to make their escape, but were fortunately cut off and made to surrender. The command to surrender was also given to those in the boat, and several times repeated without success. It being very evident to our men, that they were endeavoring to get away without positively refusing to surrender, they raised their rifles and fired. One man was seen to fall overboard, and the balance except one, to fall in the boat, leaving no doubt whatever that but one man of them all, was left to tell the fate of his comrades. The survivor was seen to paddle off with ONE HAND, and the inference is that the other was too much injured to be used.

We present the names and positions of the officers captured:—Chas. H. Baker, Chief Engineer, 1st Lieut. J. W. DeFord, Signal Corps, Levi S. Stockwell, Assistant Paymaster, George D. Slocum, Assistant Surgeon, and five seamen of the steam sloop-of-war Massachusetts.

The officers are young men of fine appearance and intelligent countenances. The seamen are ordinary looking, and are mostly foreigners.

Express.

From Corinth.—MOBILE, May 19.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, May 18th, says that Captain Avery, of the Georgia dragoons, successfully penetrated the enemy's lines two nights since, and discovered the whole Federal army moving from the river upon our position, fortifying as they advanced, and also bringing up siege guns of an immense size.

From Vicksburg.—MOBILE, May 19.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser says that five of the enemy's fleet arrived in sight of Vicksburg on yesterday at noon. A boat with a flag of truce was stopped by our batteries a mile and a half below, when the ferry-boat went down and returned with a summons to surrender the city. The Mayor replied that the city was unprotected, but that he would never surrender it. Col. Anthony, Military Governor, and Gen. Smith commanding the forts, answered: Mississippians never surrender.

Two additional gun boats arrived later in the afternoon when the fleet moved over this side of the river behind the point. All is quiet this morning.

WILMINGTON, May 20.—We learn that yesterday forenoon some of the blockaders off the main bar commenced firing on a working party of ours on the beach below Fort Caswell, but with what result we have not learned. Nobody hurt as far as heard from.—*Journal.*

The River Batteries.—RICHMOND, May 19.—Everything has been quiet at the river batteries since Thursday last. Gen. Johnston's forces have now occupied a line in the vicinity of Richmond, so as to cover the batteries from any land attack.

We, of course, do not enter into any details of the recent movement of Gen. Johnston's forces, beyond the general statement that it is supposed to have contributed to the safety of the city.

From the Valley and Northwest.—RICHMOND, May 19.—There are numerous and conflicting reports as to the status of affairs in the Valley and Northwest, all of which tend to confirm the well founded impression that the time is not remote when that fair portion of our heritage will be restored to Virginia.

The enemy, though in large force, have evidently felt the blow inflicted at McDowell, and are uneasy and alarmed. Gradually the heavy columns of Banks are falling back before the cautious advance of Jackson and Ewell.

Brilliant Skirmish.—A private letter to the Editors of this paper dated Kinston, May 17th, 1862, says: "Our pickets had a skirmish with the enemy, below Trenton, yesterday morning, killing six, wounding several, and taking three prisoners besides several horses. We lost three killed and a few wounded; I did not learn how many."

A gentleman who arrived here from Goldsboro' on Saturday, informed us of the fact that this skirmish had occurred, and that it was really a very brilliant affair. It would appear that a vidette of ours, seeing Federal Cavalry approach, apparently not exceeding ten or fifteen in number, gave the alarm to our main body, which, as our informant heard, did not exceed fifty all told. Immediately a plan was concerted to get around the Yankee squad and thus bag them, but before any thing could be done towards carrying out this plan, our people suddenly found themselves in presence of the main body of the enemy, of which the few first seen was but the advance guard. Nothing daunted, our men charged right down on the enemy some two hundred strong or more, and put them to flight, making three prisoners, killing and wounding a good many and getting some horses. We lost one man killed while some few got wounded, but not seriously. We understand that Gen. Holmes is very much gratified by the gallantry of our men.

Wilmington Journal, 19th.

A report of the skirmish in the State Journal says that the company engaged with the enemy was Capt. Turner's [Orange.]

The Journal of the 20th says:—

"It would seem that there were *two* Cavalry skirmishes below Kinston last week. One, on Thursday morning near Fortescue's house, on the Trent Road, four miles from Trenton, was among the prettiest affairs of the war. Our force of 55 cavalry, under Lieutenants Rogers and Graham of the 2nd cavalry, engaged the advanced guard of the enemy, putting them to flight, and causing a stampede of the whole force, which consisted of four companies of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, and one battery of artillery. The fighting was with sabres and hand to hand. We lost one killed and two prisoners, one of whom is badly wounded. The Yankee loss is four privates and a Lieutenant of Cavalry, prisoners, and eight or ten wounded, including a Major of cavalry. Another skirmish on the opposite side of Trent River, near Pollocksville, on Friday, resulted in the repulse of the Yankees, leaving in our hands three prisoners. Not a scratch on our side."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Capture of the Enemy in Giles County.—LYNCHBURG, May 20.—Intelligence has been received here of a very successful affair in Giles county. A large force of the enemy, supposed to be about five thousand, was caught between the forces of Generals Heth and Marshall, near the Narrows of New River. The enemy, seeing their predicament, broke and fled without making a fight. Some of them took to the woods and others to the river, throwing away everything that could impede their progress. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand of them were captured. It is said that four splendid mountain howitzers, imported by the enemy from Belgium, were a part of the booty secured by our troops.

This intelligence was brought by passengers on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and is believed to be true.

Later.—We learn from officers who came by the train last night that 1,800 prisoners were captured. They surrendered all their arms and property, and were paroled.—*Virginian.*

Brilliant Affair in Western Virginia.—LYNCHBURG, May 20.—We have further authentic intelligence of the fight in Giles county on Saturday last. The Yankees were driven from their position with a loss of forty-three killed and a large number wounded. On Monday evening our forces again attacked the enemy, completely routing him—killing 95 and capturing 125.

Our troops were in hot pursuit of the enemy when the courier, who brought the information to Dublin, left the army. Our loss in both fights was only four killed and twenty-three wounded.

The enemy, it is hoped, will be dispersed or captured. The enemy's dead in both fights were left on the field.

RICHMOND, Va., May 21.—The following official dispatch was received yesterday:

NEW RIVER, May 19, via Dublin May 20.—By the co-operation of Gen. Marshall, Cox has been driven from this section of the country, losing many prisoners, his entire camp garrison equipage, baggage, &c.

Signed, H. HETH, Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

From Corinth.—CORINTH, May 19.—Skirmishing continues along the front, with no general result.

The following order was issued to-day:

CORINTH, May 19.—General orders for the information of this army.

The following general orders of Major Gen. Butler, commanding at New Orleans, will be read at dress parade:

"HEADQ'S DEP'T OF THE GULF,
"New Orleans, May 15.

"As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from women calling themselves the ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, if any female shall by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town, playing her avocation.

"By command of

"Major-General BUTLER."

Men of the South! shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots? Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil the infamous invaders of our homes, and the disturbers of our family ties. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Comd'g.

From the Southwest.—MOBILE, May 20.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated yesterday, says:

There was heavy skirmishing Saturday evening, on the Purdy road, between a portion of Gen. Smith's command and the Federals, under Gen. Sherman. Our loss was six killed and eighteen wounded. The enemy's loss is not known, but is supposed to be heavy. The enemy is busy entrenching on our right, on the Monterey road, two and a half miles from Corinth. It is said that the enemy is erecting mortar batteries. Gen. Mitchell's column, from Huntsville, is reported to be this side of Florence, marching to Pittsburg.

It is reported that the enemy's cavalry are within nine miles of Pocahontas, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Federal prisoners say that the enemy dread our falling back more than they do a battle, as they cannot stand the climate further South. They expect to starve us out by a long siege, and thus compel us to surrender.

There was a skirmish at 1 o'clock this morning. A number of Federals were killed and wounded. Also, a skirmish this afternoon on Bridge Creek, a mile and a half from our lines. Several Federals were killed. No loss on our side. Forrest's cavalry, Kennedy's Louisiana and Benton's Mississippi regiments displayed great gallantry.

Daring Exploit of Col. Morgan—Capture of a Federal Paymaster.—AUGUSTA, May 20.—The Atlanta Confederacy, of this morning, says that after the affair at Sparta, Col. Morgan went into Kentucky till he struck the railroad above Bowling Green, burnt two trains and a depot, took the Federal Paymaster, with $30,000, and captured one hundred Federals, whom he paroled and sent to Louisville. Col. Morgan has since been in Chattanooga.

More Yankee Prisoners.—We hear that on Sunday last our 1st N. C. Cavalry sent out a scouting party from Kinston, and captured 75 of the enemy. Further particulars have not yet come to hand

There are reports of some further doings of the sort yesterday.—*Goldsboro' Tribune, 20th inst.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Fears begin to be expressed that Gen. Halleck may have to wage an unequal contest at Corinth, and that Gen. McClellan must fight a desperate battle at Richmond; yet the radicals insist that the war is at an end. At one moment they are depressed by fears, and at another wild with schemes to confiscate property in States which have not yet been recovered.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Army bill, which passed the House to-day, appropriates $421,000,000 for the year ending with June 1863. Besides this $208,000,000 have been voted during the present session for the current army expenses and deficiences for the present fiscal year.—*New York Herald.*

The despondent tone of the following dispatch, recently sent by Gen. McClellan to the War Department in Washington, is significant enough:

BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG,
May 5—10, p. m.

Hon. E. M. Staunton, Secretary of War:

After arranging for movements up York River, I was urgently sent for here. I find Gen. Jo Johnston in front of me in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own.

Gen. Hancock has taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and one hundred and fifty prisoners, and killing at least two Colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but fear that Gen. Hooker has lost considerably on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels intend disputing every step to Richmond.

I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I resume the original plan.

My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, which will fight well, but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

YANKEE VICTORIES.—It is said that the people of the North are systematically deceived by their papers as to the results of battles and skirmishes. Now and then a truth leaks out. The N Y. Herald says, "Two more such victories as those of Donelson and Shiloh will leave us without an army in the Southwest." The same paper called loudly recently for the official list of the killed and wounded at Shiloh, to which the Express replied, "That there is no paper published in the North of sufficient volume to contain them." Whereupon, the Tribune cries out against all such "talking out in school" as detrimental to the cause, and half insinuates that the Herald and Express are in the interest of the Confederate Government, and given to bandying naughty words between each other to the discredit of the abolitionists.

Beauregard and Price.—The magnanimity of Gen. Beauregard, we hear, prompted him to tender to Gen. Price any position in the coming battle at Corinth which he would indicate. Gen. Price replied to this magnanimous tender from the Commander-in-Chief that, if left to himself, he would take the position of "danger," whereupon he was assigned the front position, where he will lead off in the fight.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The Niagara, which left Liverpool the 3d, and Queenstown 4th, arrived this evening.

Vague rumors of threatened intervention in America continue in circulation, and the dullness and decline in cotton is attributed to them.

The Paris correspondent of the London News, writing on the 1st, says:—It is positively stated to-day in official circles that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received identical instructions to attempt a moral intervention, exclusive of any idea of forcible intervention, in the hope of putting an end to the civil war.

The Paris correspondent of the "Independence Belge" reiterates his statement relative to the contemplated intervention. He says the news which be sent respecting the project of intervention by France and England, for re-establishment(?) in the most absolute manner, and I have reason to believe the project will very soon be made known officially to the public. It is said that certain conditions will be imposed on the South, having for its object gradual emancipation.

A meeting attended by about six thousand people was held at Aston-under-Lyne to consider the crisis in the cotton districts. A motion calling on the government to recognize the Confederate States, and adopt Mr. Cobden's proposed alteration in maritime law was proposed. An amendment was offered calling on the governments of America, England and France to crush out the rebellion, but on a division the original motion was carried by a considerable majority.

The Invasion of Mexico.—The London "Times" says: Our government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise in Mexico, and we have now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. We shall get such redress for the past and guarantees for the future as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more.

It is stated that further reinforcements of French troops and war material are to be sent to Mexico.

The Latest Markets.—LIVERPOOL, May 3, 1862.—The sales of cotton to-day have been 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at unchanged quotations.

Havre Market.—The sales of cotton for the week were 6,000 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire, 166f; bas. 159f. The market is less firm and easier. The total stock in port is 56,000 bales.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.—The Richmond Enquirer says,—"We verily believe that we have now arrested the enemy at all points, and that to us the future is full of hope. We believe that the next few weeks will witness grand things. Halleck and McClellan have both appealed to their government for reinforcements, but appealed in vain. They have not them to send. The North has exhausted its reserves. Our work is thus before us, and we are able to do it! Courage, then, people and soldiers of the Confederate States!"

TAX ON LIQUORS.—The Sheriff of this county has requested us to call the attention of all distillers of spirituous liquors and all sellers of liquors made out of the State, to the Ordinances imposing taxes, which require those taxes to be paid with the other taxes, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment for failure.

FALSE REPORT.—We supposed that we had reliable authority for the account we gave on Monday of the finding of the body of Mr. Wardell, at Confederate Point. But letters received from that place make no mention of it, and we presume therefore that the story is false.

"BANNER COUNTIES."—The Richmond Whig publishes a list of eight Virginia counties and one city, (out of about 160,) which have, according to the report of the Adjutant General of that State, furnished volunteers exceeding ten per cent. of their total white population. We think that out of the 85 counties in North Carolina, not many more than eight could be found which have furnished less than ten per cent. of their white population.

SALT.—The Virginia papers regularly quote North Carolina made Salt in their prices current. When cotton and woolen goods, leather, &c., are forbidden to be carried out of the State, is it not surprising that we allow the most important article of all to be carried to a State which has Salt works of its own?

NO COTTON.—Lincoln has by proclamation thrown open to foreign nations the ports of New Orleans, Port Royal, S. C. and Beaufort, N. C., evidently hoping thereby to allay their anxiety to get cotton. But the Southern people will take good care—indeed have already taken good care—that no cotton shall go through those ports. All that was convenient to them has been consigned to the flames.

FACTIOUS AND IMPIOUS.—The Richmond Examiner is so bitterly hostile to the President that it complains of his setting apart days of Prayer to God for our country. That the people do not sympathize with the Examiner is manifest from the increasing respect paid to those recommendations. And we doubt not that most people will feel shocked at the attempt to ridicule the appeals to Almighty favor by such language as this:—

"Never has any one year seen so many of these affairs. It is hoped that the latest is the last. The country has had quite enough of them."

Capt. J. W. Graham's Company.—This company left the depot at this place on Friday morning last for camp Mangum, near Raleigh. On Saturday, we are informed, the election of its officers was held, with the following result, viz: John W. Graham, Captain, D. S. Ray, 1st Lieut., Felix Wilson, 2d Lieut., R. D. Graham, 3d Lieutenant.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

The New Orleans Crescent has been suppressed, because of Mr. J. O Nixon, one of the editors, being in the Confederate army as Lieutenant-Colonel of Scott's cavalry.

The Yankees in Eastern N. C.—Last week, Mr. James K. Hatton, of Washington, N. C., was arrested in his own house, torn from his wife and children—tied like a dog and thrust into a jail. A gentleman named Stanly was also tied and carried off to jail, together with his son. A gentleman in Hyde county has also been imprisoned for refusing to take the Lincoln oath. A guard of soldiers has been placed over the house of Mr. James R. Grist, who is thus a prisoner in his own house. It is said that Mr. Wm. Grist is in jail, but this is only a report. Of the waste and destruction of property—of the stoppage of labor, of the insubordination encouraged by the enemy, it is unnecessary to speak, as it would be impossible to convey any adequate idea of the real state of things. We have heard of a long list of these outrages exceeding all previous belief, and will refer to them again.

Wilmington Journal, 20th.

We understand that the officers of companies composing the regiment of heavy artillery recently organized by Gen. French, proceeded last week to the election of field officers, and that Major William Lamb was elected Colonel, Capt. Jno. A Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. John D Taylor, Major.

Wilmington Journal.

Pensacola in Possession of the Yankees.—RICHMOND, May 19.—Intelligence has been received here of the occupation of Pensacola by the enemy. The stars and stripes have been hoisted, and a force of 1500 Yankees now garrisons the town. The destruction by the Confederates of the public property in the place, with the exception of the custom-house, which was not fired, was complete.—*Examiner.*

GEN. PRICE AND HIS ARMY.

From the Corinth correspondent of the Chas. Courier.

Gen. Price is over six feet in height, with a frame to match, full, but not portly, and straight as an Indian. His carriage is marked with dignity, grace and gentleness, and every motion bespeaks the attitude and presence of the well bred gentleman. He has a large Websterian head, covered with a growth of thick white hair, a high, broad, intellectual forehead, florid face, no beard, and a mouth among whose latent smiles you never fail to discover the iron will that surmounts all obstacles. His laugh, and it is not unfrequent, reveals a set of teeth which, like Ethan Allen's, would serve to draw nails. The striking feature, however, is his eye—a calm, beautifully blue, soul revealing orb which is at once a key to every emotion of the man. It is an eye which never blanched at danger, and it is the boast of his soldiers that he never looked unpityingly upon the sufferings of his followers.

A passionate lover of music, the same tender heart that broods over sweet sounds gives flow to the sympathy that is ever warm in his nature for suffering humanity. This was manifest during the masterly retreat from Elkhorn. Time and again did he dismount from his horse to give place to some sick or wounded soldier, and when it was suggested that it would be better to leave these invalids behind, his reply, as he threw a furious look at the individual, was—"No, sir, I'll sacrifice my whole army, before I desert my faithful wounded."

In conversation, Price is a marked specimen of the "fine old English gentleman"—gentle, suavitable, well informed, and an admirable listener. He speaks quickly but with caution, and his words are as laconic and decisive as his acts. He reads human nature intuitively, and possesses the rare faculty of readily adapting himself to every person with whom he is brought in contact. Accessible to all, he is as kindly democratic with his soldiers as he is courtly with his equals. No one can lay an affront at the door of Sterling Price. It is this careful consideration which has given him so firm a hold upon the hearts of his men.

Some idea of the attachment existing between the General and his army, may be had from the fact that he is everywhere known by the affectionate *soubriquet* of "Old Dad."

"Who do you belong to?" asked an officer of one of the passing soldiers in a regiment during its transit through Memphis.

"To the old man," was the reply.

"Who's the old man?"

"Why old Dad Price. Haint you heard of him yit?"

"Yes, I have, but where is he now?" continued the questioner.

"I don't know where in the h—ll he is now," was the veteran's answer, "but wait until we git into a skrimmage, and I'll show you 'Old Dad' right in the midst of the fire where the lamp posts and small balls are flying the thickest. Look to the front and you kin always find him *thar*."

[Lamp posts, I should observe, is the name the boys of the West give to the long conical shells of the enemy.]

The army of Gen. Price is made up of extremes. It is a heterogeneous mixture of all human compounds, and represents in its various elements every condition of Western life. There are the old and the young, the rich and poor, the high and low, the grave and gay, the planter and laborer, farmer and clerk, hunter and boatman, merchant and woodsman—men, too, who have come from every State, and been bronzed in every latitude from the mountains of the Northwest to the pampas of Mexico. Americans, Indians, half-breeds, Mexicans, Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, Poles and, for aught I know, Hottentots,—all are mixed in the motley mass, who have rallied around the flag of their noble leader. It is a "gathering of the clans," as if they had heard and responded to the stirring Battle Call of my poetical friend Harry Timrod:

"Ho! Woodsmen by the mountain side,
Ho! Dwellers in the vales,
Ho! Ye who by the roaring tide,
Have roughened in the gales;
Leave barn and byre, leave kin and cot,
Lay by the bloodless spade,
Let desk and case and counter rot,
And burn your books of trade."

Nor is this wonderful army less picturesque in point of personal attire and weapons.

Every man has come from his homestead fitted with the best and strongest that loving mothers, wives and sisters could put upon him. And the spectacle presented as they are drawn up in line, whether for marching or inspection, necessarily forms an arabesque pattern of the most parti-colored crowd of people upon which human eyes ever rested. Some are in black—full citizens' dress, with beaver hats and frock coats; some in homespun drab; some in grey, blue, and streaked; some in nothing but red shirts, pants, and big top boots; some attempt a display with the old fashioned militia uniforms of their forefathers; some have banners floating from their "outer walls" in the rear; some would pass for our friend the Georgia Major, who used to wear nothing but his shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

"Some are in rags,
Some in bags,
And some in velvet gowns!"

Take them all in all, "they rival those fantastic shapes that hang upon the walls of memory in a poet's dream."

Aside from the dress, I have been forcibly struck by the remarkable *personnel* of a majority of the men. They are heavy, large headed, rough, brown faced fellows, who look as if in a fight they might weigh a ton apiece, or "whip their weight in wild cats." Fully three-fifths of them are over six feet in height, and a very considerable portion are mere striplings, ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen. The health of the army is generally good, perhaps better than that of any other body of men in the field. Yet none have suffered more hardships, encountered more perils, or been more deprived of the necessaries of life.

Their weapons are not less miscellaneous than their personal appearance. At first few were armed with any thing but ordinary shot guns and rifles, and to a considerable extent such is the case at present, but it is a proud boast among them that "Dad Price's men are the only ones who have yet been able to equip themselves generally from the spoils of the enemy." Missourians and Texans wont walk where they can ride. Consequently an unusual proportion of the army is cavalry, but these I learn are to be dismounted and turned to active account as infantry. A good move. Nearly every man in the division is a splendid shot. While at Memphis I heard a bet made that a certain boy, fifteen years old, in one of the regiments, could not at the distance of eight hundred yards hit the crown of a hat four times out of five with a Minnie musket. The bet was taken by an officer, the hat put up, and the lad who was quietly standing by leaning on his gun, directed to fire. *Ten times* in succession he pierced the hat within two inches of the centre. The wager was willingly paid, and considerately handed to the sharp shooter as a tribute to his skill. As the loser remarked, "it don't pay very well to bet on stock you know nothing about." The young man afterwards remarked to a bystander that he never missed anything he could see.

Such is a brief sketch of Price and his noble little army—the only organized body of men in the Confederacy who have thus far lived up to the inspired "droppings," a part of which I have already quoted:

"Come with the weapons at your call,
With musket, pike and knife;
He wields the deadliest blade of all
Who lightest holds his life!"

In conclusion I may add that "Dad Price and his boys" are now here, and in a position where the "hand writing upon the wall" of their future fame will go down to posterity inscribed with the crimson tide they will draw from the hearts of the enemy.

WHAT THE YANKEES SAY OF US.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:—

I have had an interesting interview with an officer of our army, who was recently within the enemy's lines, and who conversed freely with their most prominent commanders. He says Gen. McClellan, and, indeed, most of the old army officers, are courteous and gentlemanly; but the material of which their followers is composed, is repulsive, dissolute, vulgar, obscene and blasphemous. Their insolent bearing toward the Surgeons who went under flag of truce to attend upon our wounded after the battle of Williamsburg, would infamously adorn the conduct of President Geffrard's black minions. They alleged that *our* troops mutilated *their* dead—insulted and buffeted their wounded; and, in retaliation, they propose holding our Surgeons as hostages! To the perpetration of so flagrant an outrage, the latter dauntlessly defied them. "Tell me, Doctor," said an upstart political General, how you account for the brutality with which your people treat our wounded and dead?" "Upon the ground, sir," replied the Surgeon, "that *your* people are ungrateful—incapable of telling the truth—and that your leaders have to stimulate ferocity as a substitute for truth." "What! do you mean to deny the truth of my representations?" said the vandal. "I mean to assert, sir, that they are palpable lies," was the rejoinder. My informant represents Gen. Wool as being bordering upon dotage. He is absent minded and rambling in his speech, vacillating and foolish in decision. McClellan, he adds, is much over-rated as a commander; but polite and magnanimous. He freely confesses that the abolition opposition to him is very great. Of our Generals he spoke in the highest terms. Beauregard and Joe Johnston he called great men; Early and Longstreet, he added, were as stubborn as twin devils; and Gen. G. W. Smith he called his warmest personal friend. "*His* talents," he added, "are allied to genius. Under circumstances of adversity, he will rise above them grandly." When the interview came to a close, the last words of McClellan were, "Farewell! I hope we shall soon meet in peace and harmony." "Did you say on the Chickahominy?" responded my friend. Soon after the latter was introduced to the wife and daughters of one of the Federal Generals. They closed their doors and embraced him; avowed themselves secessionists; and cut the Confederate buttons, as keepsakes, off the sleeves of his coat. They asked him to implore the Confederates to fight to the death and in death, for that, if subjugated, the condition of Brazilian slaves would be preferable to their fate. "You can whip these Yankees," they added enthusiastically. "You whipped them the other day at Williamsburg; you can whip them everywhere but on water; retire from their gunboats and you will drive them back in rout and defeat—they feel it." As a confirmation of this opinion of the ladies, Gen. Hancock told one of our officers that he never saw such brilliant fighting as that of the Confederates at Williamsburg. "Immortality," he said, should be inscribed upon the banners of the 5th North Carolina and 24th Virginia Regiments." "They fought like heroes," interposed an English officer, "and the bearing of the Confederate cavalry was splendid—equal to anything that *even I* have ever seen." "Ah, yes," said Hancock, "with such infantry and cavalry, when we are one people again, we can whip the world." "But one people we never again can be," said the Confederate. "I suppose, Doctor," asked Heintzleman, "you call the result at Williamsburg a Confederate victory?" "*Certainly*,—how many men did *your* division lose there?" "*About two thousand.*" "At the smallest calculation, then, your total loss in killed and wounded must have been over 3,000; you have all of our wounded, twenty or thirty excepted, in your hands; they do not number four hundred; and the ratio in killed cannot exceed that number; your papers admit that you had 30,000 men in action, who assailed about five thousand of our retreating army; with this number you were beaten back with great loss; we have four hundred of your prisoners; and yet you shout victory! Such victories will never conquer the South. I wonder why your people cannot afford to look facts in the face, and sometimes speak the truth?" "Oh"! exclaimed the frank Englishman, "we cannot afford to confess defeat, even in a skirmish. The people of the North won't brook that. Such a confession would cost the best of us his commission." "I pity a people," responded the Confederate, "who require such false and artificial stimulants, as would do dishonor to the vanishing courage of Bob Acres."

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes,—

"A friend who was in the fight at Williamsburg gives me some interesting items. He says that when our men were ordered back to the fight, he saw for the first time what Russell so often speaks of, the "light of battle" in their faces. The greeting given them by the ladies, as they went at double-quick through the town, roused them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The fight was conducted entirely by Longstreet, who sat with a shawl over his shoulders to protect him from the rain, as cool and calm as a May morning. Johnston was not far off, watching, but not interfering. He was particularly pleased that there were no stragglers; only the wounded came off the field. At one time his face darkened. "What, a whole regiment returning. Tell those men to go back." They proved to be 300 yankee prisoners.

"Johnston was so delighted with the fight that he could not restrain himself. The army is in the finest possible spirits. Ever since the battle they have been like new men. A General has but to show himself to start them to cheering. Officers and men are in a good humor; they feel that confidence in each other which makes it pretty sure that when McClellan comes in contact with them he will go down. There is but little doubt that we are in a better condition than we have been since the war broke out."

The Renegades.—The great military idol of the North, McClellan, may yet have reason to regret that he did not follow his original secession proclivities. Like Commodore Farragut and Captain Porter, of the New Orleans squadron, and Captain Bell, the flag captain who was so ready to bombard the women and children of the Crescent City; like Rosecrans, and many other Federal officers who might be named, McClellan was an original Secessionist. There are thousands of men, now defending their hearts and homes against these same renegades, who were Union men when these leaders of the invasion were actually encouraging the South to secede!—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Bishop Polk—The Right View.—When President Davis announced to Bishop Polk his appointment as Major General, the Bishop said, 'I accept it, believing in my soul that in fighting for the South, I am fighting the battles of my Master and Lord Jesus Christ.'

"I WILL PRESS THE ENEMY TO THE WALL."

Such were the vaunting words which McClellan sent to his employer at Washington, when he discovered that we had abandoned our lines at Yorktown. And the North roared with joy as though the deed were done.

A few days after at Williamsburg, he attacked our rear guard with thirty thousand men, holding ten thousand men in reserve. We met the assault with from twelve to fifteen thousand. More were indeed marching back to the fight, and would have taken part if it had lasted long enough; but the enemy was whipped before they arrived. Our few brigades had chastised and driven the enemy for two miles, with a loss to them in killed, wounded, and prisoners of very nearly four thousand. The next day our army went on with its business, pursuing its leisurely march to the Chickahominy.

Two days after, McClellan sent a large force with his beloved gun-boats, up to West Point. They landed and attempted an advance. Hooker, with his handful of Texans, met them and drove them back before help could reach him.

Since then McClellan has become a myth—save in one thing. The Northern papers have bristled with despatches to his government, to his wife, to his friends, telling of his splendid victories at Williamsburg and at West Point. Letters have gone up from the army, telling how the rebels are running, and how their army was routed and demoralized, and how the road to Richmond was open. And Congress, too, on the motion of no less a man than Lovejoy, ('twould be hard to find one!) tendered special thanks to the immortal McClellan for his magnificent achievements. These things have had their day. Truth is vindicating herself, and McClellan is now seen, even at the North, to have suffered a tremendous chastisement. But the inquiry now comes up, what has become of him?

In the swamps or pines digging trenches and mounting siege guns, it may be, and beyond doubt he is "pressing the enemy to the wall," but where is he?

The truth is, McClellan has looked our army in the face and is afraid to encounter our men with his. Our soldiers have evinced a bravery and a patriotism that have made them the terror of the enemy as well as the admiration of our own country. A better and a braver army never followed a standard to the field; and never did soldiers more richly deserve the affection of their people and the applause of history.

Richmond Enquirer.

[The Enquirer speaks above of "Hooker, with his handful of Texans," omitting the fact, of which it can scarcely be ignorant, that the 6th North Carolina Regiment, Col. Pender, was in that fight. The Virginia papers generally ignore the existence of North Carolina troops, not, we suppose, from any special hostility to them, but because their space is occupied with the magnificent descriptions which are furnished to them by our boastful neighbors of their exploits, whilst North Carolinians refrain from such self-praise.—OBSERVER.]

The Crowning Infamy.—This war is taking on a terrible front. The order of Gen. Hunter proclaims the laws of three States at an end, so far as they regulate the domestic relations, and thus pledges the whole strength of his army to bring to pass the wild anarchy which he invites.

To fugitive slaves, if found in the enemy's ranks, the Southern soldier could of course give no quarter. Whether as a deserter or as an insurrectionist, his life is equally forfeited. Taken in arms, he will be slain in his tracks, or hung on the nearest tree. There can be no other way.

If the enemy prove not as false to the negro in this as in every other case, he will retaliate, and then the black flag will be the banner on both sides.

But there is yet a far lower infamy to which our enemies have descended, and which curdles with horror the blood of every decent man who hears it. We refer to the order issued by the base creature whom Lincoln has sent at the head of an army to tyrannize over the people of New Orleans. It is impossible to find words adequate to portray the enormous infamy of this unparalleled scoundrel.

It will make the blood of every citizen seethe through his veins, to learn how the beloved ladies of our land are to be victimized by this abominable villain! It were a cruelty at which the world would shudder if the ladies of New Orleans were to be deprived of life for their patriotism. But this low, groveling, worse than savage, proposes a horror by the side of which death is Heaven's own mercy!

It is an invariable law of human jurisprudence that a sentence must set forth the crime, and that punishment must be adapted to the offence. The beast Butler fails in both particulars. If a lady of New Orleans fail to conceal with smiles and gracious demeanor that disgust which she cannot but feel for the desolators of her country, and the murderers of her kindred, she is declared guilty—not of stimulating rebellion, not of showing contempt or opposition to the enemy's military authority; but she is characterized with a word which Butler could not utter and live, outside of triple rows of protruding bayonets, and which is utterly foreign to the offence. It is simply a low, malignant, beastly insult to helpless ladies, uttered by a craven in whose face an honest man at the Charleston Convention shook his fist without even bringing the color to his cheek.

If there is a human being in the city of New Orleans who does not now weep tears of bitter agony that the city was not laid in dust and ashes rather than surrendered, he is an outcast from his race. If the people of Richmond do not find a new joy in their resolve, and a new confirmation of their purpose, never to surrender this fair city to the foe, they are as base as Butler himself. If there is a city in our land that shall not hereafter receive with horror a proposition to make terms with our faithless, low, despicable, loathsome enemy, that city will be forever disgraced. We must fight to the death, and to the last extremity, everywhere and always!

Soldiers and citizens of the Confederate States! our ladies have been our especial pride in all these troubles. Their patriotism has been sublime. Their activity and self-denial have been inspiring. Whether toiling over the soldier's uniform, or watching beside his sick couch, or stripping their houses and their tables for his comfort, they have ever challenged our highest praise. They are now insulted! deeply, foully insulted; and the miscreant lives, and rules over a great city! You must avenge the insult; if you are men you will! It must be done, even if we have to attack New Orleans and consign it to that destruction from which, in mistaken tenderness, it was spared. But wherever you fight and whoever your foe, remember the outrage of Butler towards the ladies of New Orleans! Their wrongs are the wrongs of your wives, and mothers and sisters, and daughters! Remember this, and then yield the fight if you can!

Richmond Enquirer.

Among the first acts of Gen. Butler to *preserve* the police of the city of New Orleans was to arrest Mayor Monroe and all the Aldermen, of whom the oath of allegiance to Lincoln was required. They declining to take the oath were committed to prison, and are now suffering for their patriotic firmness.

The New York Herald says that General McClellan was struck by a piece of shell in the battle of Williamsburg, but was not injured.

A BRILLIANT SKIRMISH.

The following interesting letter from our valued correspondent, (says the Raleigh Standard,) gives an account of the latest skirmish with the enemy below Trenton, which will be seen to have been one of the most brilliant affairs of the war. Our correspondent is not only intelligent and reliable, but being a member of another regiment, the 1st N. C. Cavalry, his account is impartial. This affair confirms fully what we have heretofore said, that the 2d N. C. Cavalry contains some of the best fighting stock in the State, and a different course of treatment from that which it has received from the authorities of the State, would have rendered it as efficient as any regiment of Cavalry in the Confederacy. The regiment has been organized ten months or more, and to this hour we presume, it is not fully armed and equipped. The 1st N. C. Cavalry being rather a favorite, may have fared better than the 2nd any way, in these respects, but we have reason to know that its early and prompt equipment was mainly owing to the zeal and indomitable perseverance of its Colonel, now General Ransom.

Better or braver troops no State in the Southern Confederacy has furnished, whether infantry, cavalry or artillery, than North Carolina. If at any time they have exhibited inefficiency or ill success, it has been owing to deficiencies in their equipment or means, or in those officers, who were not appointed because of their fitness, but on account of personal or political considerations. It is rumored that the loss of the enemy in killed in the affair named, could not have been less than 25, besides a number of wounded.

OUTPOSTS OF THE ARMY, May 17, 1862.

I have the pleasure of announcing to you a very "handsome" skirmish which occurred on our lines on the 15th, between a portion of the 2d Cavalry, and an advance column of the enemy. Early in the morning, an advanced scouting party of the Yankees attacked our videttes on the road leading to Newbern from Trenton, on the North side of the Trent; the videttes retreating, hotly pursued by the Yankees, who I guess were felicitating themselves upon "dispersing rebels" in such a hasty manner. The reserve of the pickets, commanded by Lieuts. Rogers and Graham, and stationed a short distance off the main road, suddenly entered the road, upon the alarm being given, and charged down upon the column of Yankee cavalry moving rapidly up. Then commenced the ball. Our men discharged their fire-arms as promptly as possible—then drew their sabres, and went to work in regular style. The galling fire they had given the enemy on coming up, and their thrilling yells as they bore down on them, added decidedly to the discomfiture of the blue coats, and they commenced falling back. The platoon which had pursued the videttes, hearing the fighting in their rear, wheeled, and our men found themselves attacked by this body also, in their rear. Then commenced a conflict which I imagine was proportionately similar to that which Eckmuhl and Cowpens witnessed. The steel of foeman rang vividly against that of his antagonist, and cries of agony (I am told by one who *heard*,) mingled with the shouts of enthusiasm and the sharp cracks of small arms. The Yankees contested well the ground for about half a mile, and until their infantry and cavalry made their appearance on the roadside, and in a small old field. Our men having cut through the force attacking them in their rear, on seeing their infantry, immediately withdrew out of range to await further demonstrations.

The Yankees now returned to where the fight was opened—hastily collected their dead and wounded—burned the church and dwellings around which the fight raged, and concluding that it would not be advisable to await *further movements on our part*, beat a retreat to their encampment, completely foiled in their attempts to force a column upon Trenton, which they evidently designed doing. Their loss as reported by citizens who saw, was five ambulance loads of dead and wounded, and five prisoners who fell into our hands, together with eight horses and their equipments, several pistols, sabres and other cavalry accoutrements. Their force was 200 cavalry, 2,000 infantry and a battery of cannon. Our force was between 40 and 50 cavalry, from the companies of Capt. Hays, Capt. Andrews, and Capt. Turner, almost the entire number being from Capt. Hays's company, commanded by Lieut. Rogers. We lost one man killed (Mr. Ray, of Capt. Hays' company,) with several slightly wounded, mostly with sabres. We lost two or three horses killed.

It looks decidedly marvelous and improbable that so small a force as ours should effectually check and whip so superior a force as the cavalry they encountered on the 15th—but what I have stated *is so*, if well sustained reports are to be relied upon. But the 2d Cavalry that were engaged, are certainly *fighting men*. I am convinced that the regiment has been belied by the slanderous reports circulated. It has undoubtedly some of the best fighting material that the State has in the field,—and if they were efficiently armed, equipped and officered, the regiment would win as high a reputation as any in the service has achieved. The locality of their recent skirmish, is on the road mentioned, and about 4 miles below Trenton, near a Mr. Foscue's plantation, and around White Church. Five companies of our regiment are now on picket here, and I trust you will hear a good account of us in my next. TENN.

Our Fourteenth Regiment.—As we have seen no mention made in the papers of the part taken by the 14th regiment of North Carolina Troops, in the recent battle near Williamsburg, it gives us pleasure to learn the following facts: They were ordered to their position about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained exposed to the fire of the enemy until night. During that time, however, they were not idle, for they poured a galling fire among the Yankees, which caused many of them to bite the dust. The officers and men, during the engagement, behaved with great coolness and courage, and nobly sustained the honor of the old North State.

The following officers are now in command of the regiment: Colonel, P. W. Roberts, formerly Captain of the Rough and Ready Guards; Lt. Colonel, R. T. Bennett, Commissary of the regiment; Major, E. Dixon, former Captain of the Cleaveland Blues. All of whom were in the fight. The following are the casualties in this regiment:

List of the killed and wounded in the 14th N. C. Troops, on the 5th of May, near Williamsburg.

Company A, Roanoke Minute Men.—Private Peter Boswell, slightly wounded.

Company I, Lexington Wild Cats.—Private R. A. Penry, killed; private Monroe Peninger, slightly wounded.

Company C, Anson Guards.—Private James M. Smith, very slightly wounded.

Company H, Stanly Marksmen.—Private Eben Lowder, mortally wounded.

Company E, Oak City Guards.—Private E Holmes, killed; Bailey M. Yarborough, slightly wounded; private L. H. Powers, killed; Serg't W. H. Hamilton, mortally wounded.

Company K, Raleigh Rifles.—Private John Lassiter, killed.

Company G, Reid Guards.—Private J. D. Badgett, killed; private Cornelius Hobbs, killed; private G. W. Taylor, mortally wounded; Corp'l J. M. Lee, slightly wounded.

mpany B.—3d Serg't R. M. Snider, slightly wounded.—*Ral. Standard.*

The 13th N. C. Regiment.—The Editor of the Milton Chronicle has just returned from the Peninsula, where his son and associate is serving as a private. He gives the following account of the part taken by the 13th regiment in the Williamsburg Battle:—

"The 13th N. C. was in the hottest of the fight, and covered itself with glory. A Virginia Officer of high repute, who noticed the 13th in the battle, declared to us that it fought with a gallantry and desperation he had never seen surpassed. Col. Scales' behavior on the field elicited the highest praise from his men, and the gallant and fearless bearing of Lt. Col. Ruffin won the admiration of the brave boys he led to the field of blood. The Regiment numbered not more than six hundred men for duty on the day of battle, a large number being on the sick list, but it made its mark, as the Yankees can testify, whom it compelled to fly from the battle-field when it made a well directed and desperate charge on the enemy. The loss of this Regiment was 64, in killed and wounded. Of this number the Yanceyville Greys lost three and had several wounded. The Milton Blues, commanded by Lt. S. R. Thornton, and the Leasburg Greys, sustained no casualties. The Dixie Boys, of Rockingham, suffered severely, and Capt. Baily was severely if not mortally wounded; he subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Capt. Irwin, of the Randalsburg Riflemen, was also badly wounded, but not mortally."

Partisan Service.—We are indebted, says the Charleston Courier, to our attentive and faithful Representative, W. Porcher Miles, (who represents also the Military Committee) for the opportunity of placing before our readers a letter from the Secretary of War, which will in part answer many inquiries that have reached us:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, May 15, 1862.

Hon. W. P. Miles, Charleston, S. C.:

Sir:—Authority to raise partizan corps is granted only upon application, approved by the General Commanding the Department in which their services are required. The number of such corps, and their kind or arm of service, are thus left exclusively within the control of the General Commanding the Department. The officers thus authorized are commissioned with proper rank; when the corps is mustered, all subordinate officers are *elected*. The corps must be regularly enlisted, and mustered *for the war*, and must be organized as other corps of the like arm, viz: sixty privates to each company of cavalry; sixty-four to each company of infantry, &c. It is not considered desirable to increase the number of such corps beyond the actual exigences of the service in each Department. And this is the purpose of the rule which has been adopted, and is stated above. Volunteers for such corps may be received within the ages of conscription, from any person not actually in service or *enrolled* as conscripts. In regard to pay, bounty, clothing, arms, &c., these corps stand on precisely the same footing as other volunteers for the war.

Respectfully,
G. W. RANDOLPH, Sec'y of War.

Violation of Flags.—It looks to us as if the Feds in New Orleans were putting their feet in another "Trent" scrape. Gen. Butler, needing some hard money to pay his troops, who had become clamorous and threatening, was determined to fish it up somewhere, and, inasmuch as the Banks had been wise enough to remove their specie before he became master of the city, he had to extend his investigations. It appears that there were $800,000, belonging to a European house, on deposite in a building occupied by the Hope Insurance Company and as the Consulate of the Netherlands. The Consular flag was floating over the building, and, against the protest of the Dutch Consul, the key of the vault was taken from his person by military force and the money carried off. The Consul was under arrest until half-past 6 o'clock P. M. At the same time a guard of Federal soldiers was placed at the doors of the building occupied by the French and Spanish Consuls; their respective flags flying over them. The guard was withdrawn, by order of Gen. Butler, later in the day. The robbery was perpetrated on the representative of the weaker power of the Netherlands, but Butler thought better of insulting the flags of France and Spain.

The outrage is of a thoroughly Mexican character, and we did not suppose that anywhere in Christendom, out of that wretched country, such an act could be committed. The United States Government may be able to defy the power of the Government whose flag it has violated, but wrongs like this are family affairs among nations. All the great powers of Europe warmly espoused and resented the Trent outrages, although the British flag was only directly concerned. We think Gen. Butler will hear a re-echo from France and Spain, and that his masters at Washington will be forced to disavow and apologize for his act and fork over the stolen money.—*Mobile Register, 16th inst.*

Proposition from the Northern Government for an exchange of Prisoners.—RICHMOND, May 22.—We learn that propositions have been received by the government, through Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, for a general exchange of prisoners of war. The propositions offer, as a basis of exchange, the cartel adopted between the United States and Great Britain in the war of 1812; and also offer to exchange our privateersmen on the footing of prisoners of war, the surplus remaining on either side to be paroled without farther conditions. It is proposed to exchange the prisoners at City Point, or at any other place that the Confederate States Government may designate. It is supposed that there is a slight surplus of prisoners still remaining on the side of the North. There is no doubt but that the proposition meets the views and wishes of our government, and it is to be hoped that there will be no perfidy developed in the arrangement, as was the case in the negotiation with Gen. Howell Cobb some months ago.—*Examiner.*

Exemptions from the Conscription Law.—The Executive Council of this State has adopted and published a resolution, construing the Conscription Act of Congress as exempting from Conscription all persons at the time legally exempt by the laws of the State, including, in South Carolina, the exemptions made by the Convention, and those made by the Governor and Council by authority of the Convention, and those made by the Legislature and retained by the Council; the Governor and Council holding that the Exemption Act of Congress does not repeal the Conscription Act, but is concurrent with the existing laws of the State.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Affairs in Georgetown.—We learn from a gentleman, who arrived in this city from Georgetown, D. C. on yesterday, that in the municipal election in that place on Monday last, a strong Southern under-current was indirectly manifested. The military authorities had issued an order that all persons, upon casting their votes, should first take the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government. The consequence was, that only two hundred and thirty-one votes were polled out of a voting population of fourteen hundred.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Arms and Ammunition.—The Jackson Mississippian, of the 14th inst., says: "We have seen a letter, of perfect reliability, giving the gratifying intelligence that a Confederate steamer has arrived safely at a Southern port with a large supply of blankets, powder and Enfield rifles. The good of the cause compels us to withhold any of the particulars and the name of the vessel bringing these stores, but the statement may be considered entirely reliable. The quantity of guns will not fall short of 10,000, with 5,000 carbines for horsemen, and a proportionate quantity of powder and other appliances. The steamer alluded to is said to have had a gay time in eluding the blockaders."

Salt.—Governor Shorter of Alabama has seized the Salt springs, in Clarke county, and his agents are making one hundred bushels of salt per day. The Legislature had leased the springs to a company, who were only making 25 or 30 bushels a day, letting a part of the water escape and waste, and the Governor took possession for the purpose of making all the salt they could afford. He is also sinking wells in the vicinity of the springs, so as so test the utmost capacity of the fountain; he is also hunting other salt springs, and organizing companies for the manufacture of salt on the coast, and he intends that Alabama shall be supplied.

Serious Railroad Accident.—We learn that a serious accident occurred on the North Carolina Railroad on yesterday, from the washing away of a culvert. Two employees of the road were killed and the engineer mortally wounded. There were about 200 Yankee prisoners on the train from Salisbury, all of whom are reported to have escaped injury.—*Wil. Journal, 23d.*

FROM CORINTH.

MOBILE, May 22.—A dispatch dated Corinth, yesterday, says:

Skirmishing continued yesterday without important results. Our forces shelled the enemy out on the Farmington road. No casualties on our side. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

The indications portend a battle near at hand. Indeed, the conflict may begin at any moment. A heavy rain this morning postponed movements.

Butler's infamous order has fired our army. Rev. Dr. Palmer delivered an address to our troops, which stirred them deeply.

A Federal spy will be shot to-day.

Second Dispatch.—MOBILE, May 22.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Corinth, last night, says:

There was general picket skirmishing on our right and left lines. On the left, the enemy threw a number of shells without damage. On our right, several casualties occurred. Among the killed is Capt. Richards, of the 31st Mississippi. The enemy suffered much. A general engagement is expected to-morrow. Our whole army marched out this evening. Our troops are in high spirits and confident of victory. The weather is fine and pleasant.

Gen. Halleck sent two hundred Confederate prisoners having the small-pox to Fort Pillow, in exchange for Federal prisoners sent from here. Gen. Villepigue refused to receive them. Gen. Beauregard sent a letter to Halleck to-day, charging him with bad faith and inhumanity. Halleck replied, denying knowledge of the fact that the men had the small-pox.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, May 23.—Around our own city matters are beginning to indicate something decisive, and we may expect ere long to be saluted with the hoarse mutterings of the dogs of war. From what we are able to learn of his operations, the enemy seems to be slowly and steadily approaching, and it is by no means unlikely that a grand conflict is about to commence within sight of the spires of the Southern Capital.

A son of Dr. Lumpkin, of Henrico, who arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, states that the enemy in small force made their appearance near his father's residence on Wednesday afternoon, but were driven back after a slight and indecisive skirmish. This is about six miles from the city. Again, yesterday morning, they approached the same locality, but a few well-directed shots from a battery that had been arranged to greet their approach, caused them to quickly disperse.—*Dispatch.*

We learn that one of the enemy's gunboats yesterday ascended the river to a point called "Allan's Farm," about eighteen miles below the city. About two hundred Yankees were landed, while the boat shelled the neighboring woods. It is supposed that the party was intended for a marauding excursion.—*Examiner.*

Junction Between Banks' and McDowell's Forces.—RICHMOND, May 22.—A report obtained circulation in the city yesterday that General Banks had made his way to Fredericksburg and effected a junction there with the corps of McDowell. The report was seriously discredited, as it was supposed that General Ewell was in position to prevent any such junction of forces; but we have reason to believe that the rumor, which was generally discarded yesterday, is true, and that Banks has by this time completed a junction with McDowell's division, having marched from Strasburg to New Market, thence crossing the Blue Ridge at Thornton's Gap.—*Examiner.*

From Vicksburg.—AUGUSTA, May 23.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 16th, says that the enemy's gunboats were at Natchez the day previous—that city still refusing to surrender.

A dispatch to the Mobile Register, from Vicksburg, dated the 19th, says eight or ten Federals landed near Warrenton, ten miles below Vicksburg, this afternoon, where they were attacked by Southerners, and four of them killed. The rest escaped. Our loss was one wounded. The federal fleet is still at anchor below the city.

From Pass Manchac.—AUGUSTA, May 22.—The Mobile Register has a dispatch from Pass Manchac, dated the 18th instant, which says the Federal gunboat Creole attacked us about twelve and a half o'clock to-day. The engagement lasted one hour and a half, when the Creole withdrew, somewhat disabled.

Another Confederate Victory in New Mexico.—RICHMOND, May 22.—Official dispatches have been received here giving account of another considerable victory in New Mexico. The accounts are that the Confederates had met and entirely routed the reinforcements sent from Colorado to General Canby, killing and capturing over five hundred of the enemy. The fight occurred on the 27th of March, twenty-three miles east of Santa Fe, which place is now the headquarters of the Confederate army. It is supposed that by this time the Confederates have complete possession of the Territory of New Mexico, and of the Southern overland route to California.

Movements of Gen. Burnside.—RICHMOND, May 22.—It is reported that Burnside is making his way slowly towards Murfreesboro' and other positions in the vicinity of the Seaboard railroad, with a view to unite his forces with those of McClellan, or otherwise co-operate with them in an attack on Richmond from the south side of James river. If this can be effected, Richmond will, probably, be invaded on all sides, and be placed in a state of regular siege.—*Examiner.*

From Fort Fisher.—The two Federal blockaders off our bar paid their respects to Fort Fisher again on yesterday afternoon. We have not learned how many shots they fired, but they continued until about dark. It is generally believed the Fort did not reply. "Nobody hurt."

Wilmington Journal.

From Charleston.—The Courier states that three of the enemy's gunboats crossed the bar at Stono Inlet on Tuesday last. One other got aground. They immediately commenced shelling Cole's Island, Goat and Kiawah Islands, and as our heavy guns at those points had been removed by order of Gen. Pemberton, the troops there immediately evacuated the place, burning the barracks and other property before leaving. The vessels continued up Stono river, firing all the way, and finally laid to at a point near Battery Island and Legareville. The position at Battery Island was also given up on the approach of the enemy, and the quarters burnt. It is said, by those who witnessed it, that a person on John's Island hoisted the white flag on the approach of the gunboats. The gunboats answered by also raising a white flag fore and aft, and came to his assistance. In strong contrast with that proceeding was the act of two faithful negroes, who, when the boats were approaching Legareville, gathered some combustible materials and set fire to the wharf to prevent the enemy from landing.

Col. Morgan Again.—AUGUSTA, May 21.—Col. Morgan destroyed fifty-three loaded cars on the Nashville and Louisville road in his recent expedition. Nashville remains firm as a rock.

Col. Morgan passed through Atlanta yesterday. The "Confederacy" says he captured $350,000 from the Yankees.

A New Sect.—"Well, Jane, this is a queer world," said Joe to his wife, "a sect of women philosophers has just sprung up." "Indeed," said Jane, "and what do they hold?" "The strangest thing in nature," said he, "their tongues."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1862.

THE PROSPECT.—From the signs at the date of our latest advices from Richmond and Corinth, we incline to think that both battles have been fought before this. The wires were down at the South, which may have prevented the transmission of news of that battle; and at Richmond the skirmish on Friday afternoon and the cannonading on Saturday morning indicate that the battle commenced there and may perhaps have been decided yesterday. Millions of prayers have ascended to Heaven for the success of our arms in these great battles. Our hopes are strong. We are encouraged by all that we have seen and heard for a week or two past. Letters have been received here from various persons in the army in Virginia, expressing entire confidence in the result of a battle at Richmond. We see that members of the Hampton Legion write similar letters to Charleston. The latest Richmond papers are equally encouraging. The Dispatch of the 24th says:—

"The situation of the Confederate forces, together with the advance of McClellan's troops, justify the expectation of a grand battle shortly, if not in a few hours. The earlier the better. There could be no more agreeable news to every person in this city, and, we are sure, to the citizens of the South everywhere, than that of a great battle raging near Richmond. All have confidence in the Southern troops—all believe that when they meet the invaders of our soil they will repel them as the firm rock does the wave that beats in vain against it."

The Enquirer of the same date says:—

"Detachments of the enemy's forces are feeling their way up the Pamunkey and Chickahominy, and on our North-east are now only about six miles distant. The "situation" is thus becoming one which necessitates very speedy operations.

"Having got the enemy away from their gunboats, the only object that seemed to justify a retreat has been attained.

"We are now looking to Gen. Johnston with much interest, and not without some solicitude. He has skillfully executed several very judicious retreats—we are now anxious to see him display the more positive qualities of an eminent commander. The time has come when retreat is no longer strategy, but disaster. It must, therefore, give place to the battle. We have no idea that Johnston contemplates a retreat. We are perfectly satisfied that he does not. We verily believe that if he did contemplate it, he would find himself unable to execute it. The temper of the army would not endure it. The men are weary of toilsome and destructive marches, and the privations necessarily attendant, and almost clamor to be led against the enemy. The march from Manassas, and then from Rapidan, and next from Williamsburg, thinned our regiments more than as many battles would have done. There was, nevertheless, a wise and sufficient reason for each of these movements,—the reason does not apply now. The campaign has ripened for the battle, and the battle is at hand. What we need now at the head of the army, is the clarion call and the battle-shout, and bold, enthusiastic, inspiring leadership! What we want in action is swift, energetic movement, rapid and unexpected combination, and vigorous blows. Surely the strange deadness which prevails while two great armies are encamped in sight of the Capital of one of them, cannot last long. Gen. Johnston has now the opportunity, which unimproved he will never have again, to render a most signal service to his country, and to immortalize his own name in connection with our history. He has a noble army, one that deserves his confidence. Let him plan his battles wisely and lead his fight with enthusiasm, and the courage of his soldiers under the blessing of God will give us the victory!"

P. S. We learn by passengers in this morning's stage, that a telegram at Goldsborough yesterday about 12 o'clock, reported continued skirmishing near Richmond.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham publishes a card in the Raleigh Standard declining to be a candidate for Governor. He is one of the old politicians of the State, and we are glad he has declined, for we think the great mass of the people are tired of voting for such gentlemen. Mr. Graham has saved himself and friends the mortification of a defeat.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Our friend of the Democrat has allowed the remembrance of old party feeling to get the better of his courtesy and sense of justice. If Mr. Graham had been a seeker of office, there might be some excuse for a fling at him by an old party opponent. But when he declines office, and especially in view of the fact that he has sent five sons to the army, (every one of whom, we believe, entered as a private,) we submit to the Democrat that he is entitled to a decent respect from all who wish well to the great cause for which he makes such sacrifices. But the Democrat not only outrages the feelings of this self-sacrificing patriot—it refuses to give Mr. Graham's very briefly stated reasons for declining a nomination made by more presses, meetings, and individuals, than any other citizen of the State can boast of, so far.

The occasion would justify some reflections upon the idea that the people are tired of voting for old and experienced statesmen, and that, by inference, new and inexperienced men must be called to the helm at this period of greatest peril. But we forbear.

MR. STANLY.—The Wilmington Journal asks: "Will the Observer and Standard still defend 'Gov. Stanly?'" The Journal would be glad to have its readers believe that we will. But it knows better. It seeks to *insinuate* the mean falsehood that the Standard and Observer defended Mr. Stanly from blame for accepting an office under Lincoln. But it knows that the "defence" of which it speaks was the statement of reasons for disbelieving that he had accepted such an appointment, or even been offered it. It knows that we *did* defend Mr. Stanly—not "*Gov.* Stanly"—only because we believed he was true to the South, that belief being founded on his own words, on which we relied. None will have less faith in him, or less respect for him, than we, should his conduct prove inconsistent with his own positive declarations. We have published the facts which indicate, though not conclusively, Mr. Stanly's faithlessness—and have thus been honest with our readers. The Journal would do well to follow the example, in regard to the Respass case and many others in which it has failed to let its readers see any but its own false versions of things.

The Journal, with some show of propriety, might have asked—if fair dealing had suited its purpose *would* have asked—if the Standard and Observer still disbelieved Burnside's story, strengthened by the Herald's endorsement? Its question would then have been a natural one and entitled to the courteous answer that we are not yet willing to believe the story. We are slow to believe evil of any man heretofore stainless—very slow when the evidence against him is derived from those who "know not the truth," and who have manifest interest in the circulation of a falsehood. Exactly in that case we consider Burnside and the Herald.

The Journal calls on us to give the name of the leading politician of its party "who is now in well known affiliation with the North." We have already answered the Journal: *that* is for *it* to do. If there had been any necessity for naming him, any public benefit to be derived from it, we should have done so long since. As it was, we merely cited the case as an illustration of the Journal's malignant partizanship. But before the Journal dare call on any one for anything, there are some things for it to do. We will mention two. First, let the Journal publish the fact that Respass was "honably acquitted," notwithstanding the Journal asserted, and in effect sticks to it, that "there is no doubt in the mind of any human being of the treason of Respass." Next let the Journal publish its two diametrically opposite statements, one complimenting Fayetteville for polite and kind treatment of a Wilmington committee that visited this place, and the other affirming that the aforesaid committee could not get civil treatment in Fayetteville. Let it tell its readers which of these statements is true and which false. And then, if we see any public good likely to result from publishing the name desired, we will give it, though such was not and is not our intention, unless the public interest (not party feeling) require it.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—The people of North Carolina have surpassed all others in their zealous support of the war. Before the war, there was much talk of what this or that State would do. There was none of that here. But when the war began the people of North Carolina acted. Their conduct has had a marked effect. There has been much injustice to complain of, but she is no longer "the strip of land between two States," as our Northern and Southern neighbors were accustomed complacently to describe her. Witness the following, which we find in the Richmond Whig this morning:—

North Carolina and Virginia.—We publish this morning the official report of Col. Duncan McRae, who led the heroic 5th North Carolina regiment in its daring charge at the battle of Williamsburg. The name and fame of that noble regiment and its intrepid commander will be forever associated in the hearts of Virginians with their own not less intrepid 24th, which shared with it the glories and the perils of that bloody field.

Our cotemporaries in the Old North State express the delight which the resolution of Virginia and the Confederate Government to defend Richmond has diffused through that State.

It is thus Virginia and North Carolina should stand shoulder to shoulder. There has been much less intercourse between the people of the two States—owing to the want of Railroads—than there should be, and than there will be in future, but the resemblance in the qualities of their population, and the identity of their interest, will, we trust, make them even more intimate in future.

No State in the Confederacy has grown more in wealth, population, and industrial prosperity, than North Carolina. None has sent her men more promptly, and no men have borne themselves more gallantly. The defence at Bethel, the fight at Williamsburg, and the death of the gallant Fisher, at Manassas, vindicate the earnest and effectual service of the Old North State to the common cause. Virginians and Carolinians will stand forever united in the sacrifices and sufferings of this infamous war, and the common glory will be transmitted as an indivisible inheritance to their children.

PATRIOTIC ACTION.—The following are the admirable resolutions adopted by the late Convention of the Episcopal Church in this State. They were written by the Rev. Mr. Hilliard, Rector of the Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill:—

Resolved, That in this day of our national trial, the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, confident in the justice of the cause for which the people of the Confederate States are contending, is ready to bear, both firmly and cheerfully, all such troubles as, by the Providence of God, through the circumstances of the times, may be brought upon her, whether in her corporate capacity, or by means of the privations of her individual ministers and members.

Resolved, That, believing that righteousness alone, in the end, either exalteth or saveth a nation, she pledges herself to put forth all her energies for the cultivation, by God's help, in the Southern people, of those virtues which win the favor, and for the eradication of those vices which cannot but incur the wrath, of the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords.

Resolved, That her fervent prayers shall ever ascend to her Heavenly Master, that He will endow our rulers with wisdom, and crown our arms with victory.

"NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN."—The many instances in which History has reproduced itself since the commencement of the present revolution, have struck thoughtful men. One of these has called our attention to the following extract from Gov. Swain's "Lecture on the British Invasion of North Carolina in 1776," delivered by Gov. Swain in 1853. Small writing paper sold to our soldiers at their camps at $3 a quire (instead of $3 a ream,) and the small and dingy printing paper now necessarily used, show how little progress the South has made towards commercial independence since 1776:

"We possess copies in a pretty good state of preservation of all the acts of the General Assembly, passed and printed during the revolution. The pamphlet containing the enactments of the October session, 1779, consists of 84 pages, 16 small folio, the remainder in quarto. The continued scarcity of paper in 1781 and in 1782, compelled the public printer to adopt a similar arrangement. Even writing paper was not always at the command of men in high official station. In 1776, General Rutherford entreated the council of safety to hasten a supply of powder to Rowan, to enable him to march against the Cherokees, and with it a quire of paper, on which he might write his dispatches. In 1782, General Butler of Orange urges a similar request upon Governor Burke."

SHOOTING NEGROES.—We have heard of frequent cases in which the yankees shot down the negroes who had been enticed into their camps. In the yankee Congress on the 14th inst. one of these cases was brought forward by Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, who said,—

"I want a disclosure made with reference to certain facts, of which I am myself perfectly satisfied. I have information direct from Port Royal, that *the slaves who have been taken, mostly all desire to return to their masters,* and are prohibited from doing so by the military authorities governing them. I have the assurance, that *when some of the slaves had attempted to leave the camp, for the purpose of getting back to their masters, they were fired on* by the sentinels, acting under the orders of their superior officers, and some *eight of them were killed.*"

Such is the treatment received by the negroes from those who pretend to be their friends, but who say they expect to have to "hunt them down like hares."

Mr. Wickliffe's statements were not denied.

GEN. BUTLER.—The public has almost lost sight of the fact, that this meanest and basest of all the yankee Generals, whilst a member of the Charleston Democratic National Convention just two years ago, voted from first to last for Jefferson Davis for President of the United States. Mr. Davis held then the views upon which the Southern States have based their right to secede from the Union. Gen. Butler was regarded as of the same school of politics as Gen. Pierce and Caleb Cushing. Early in the beginning of this war he astonished his old party associates by offering his services to maintain the Government of Abraham Lincoln, whose politics and party he had so long and so bitterly opposed.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic members of the United States Congress have issued a long address to the Northern Democracy urging a thorough organization of the party. They claim that the United States cannot succeed in conquering the Confederate States unless power be restored to the Democratic party.

The daily expenses of the U. S. Government are stated in this address to amount to $4,000,000! The public debt is said to be $1,000,000,000. The taxation, direct and indirect, reaches $200,000,000 per annum. And "the situation" is summed up thus: "reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side." Good.

SEWARD ON KENTUCKY.—Lazarus Powell disgraces his manhood by sitting in the United States Senate along with those who are outraging every right of himself and his constituents. On the 14th inst. he offered a resolution calling on President Lincoln for the number and names of all persons arrested in Kentucky, how long imprisoned, where they are, &c. When the subject was under consideration—

"Mr. Powell read a letter concerning an interview of citizens of Kentucky with the Secretary of State, when he refused to give them any information, and said he did not care a damn for the opinion of Kentucky but meant to hold her in the Union, &c."

Thus has Kentucky fallen! Seward holds her in contempt, and therefore swears he will keep her in the Union. And her Senator reads the insult to the Senate and has not the spirit to resent it.

His resolution was so amended as to make it useless, and then adopted.

The Richmond Enquirer calls Chas. Henry Foster a *tory* pretender. He is no tory, but a New Englander who lived in North Carolina for a year or two before the war, signalizing his sojourn here by his ultra and violent denunciations of former union men now in the service of the South.

Mr. Evarts, of New York, at a New England Society dinner, described the three stages of the enterprising yankee's progress: First, to get on: next, to get honor; and lastly, to get honest!—*Boston True Flag.*

Mr. Evarts has a right to speak for his countrymen. The last thing they think of is to get honest—a quality which no one pretends is any part of their inheritance.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 5TH REG'T N. C. TROOPS, }
RICHMOND, May 19, 1862. }

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Some days ago I sent to your office for publication a communication giving a list of the killed, wounded and missing of my command.

Since then I have found that in many particulars it was incorrect, and therefore hasten to inform you of it, and ask that it may be corrected, if it has been published. Some dozen or more of those reported killed or wounded, I learn from paroled prisoners were only taken prisoners. The list of those so reported who escaped unhurt are: Serg't Bryant, Nathan M. Braddy, George Douglas, Clement Carver, Mike Mulligan, Samuel A. Rose, Wm. J. Johnson, James Lovett, Mike McGlenn, Joseph Whitney.

My apology for reporting these men incorrectly to you is, that it was impossible for me to ascertain exactly who were and who were not injured, by personal observation, therefore it was necessary for me to base my report—it was a copy of the official report I sent you—on the evidence of those who had an opportunity of ascertaining the fate of individuals, and my attention was directed to the company as a whole.

Trusting that I may be pardoned for unintentionally misinforming you,

I am, dear sirs, yours, &c.

BENJ. ROBINSON,
Capt. Co. A, 5th N. C. T.

[The previous letter of Capt. Robinson, mentioned above, has never come to hand. Thirteen of his company, captured at Williamsburg, including some of the above, have been paroled, and have arrived here.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, May 24, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Last Saturday afternoon two blockading steamers came up in respectable proximity and opened fire on one of our batteries. After having exchanged shots for nearly an hour they retired, with no injury to us, and none I guess to themselves. Their shots were splendid. They also gave us a few shell on Monday afternoon, with like success to their fire, but it was thought that we crippled one by cutting off the jib staff and line which connected said staff with the fore-top-mast.

On Wednesday afternoon about sun-set they fired three shell at us again. Their mysterious manœuvering after having thus fired gave rise to an idea of a general move on their part that night, in consequence of which we were ordered to sleep attired. About 10 o'clock the pickets gave notice of the landing of troops some two or three miles below, and the call of the entire sentry to several mysterious luminaries on sea added strength to the report of the picket. We were called to our guns and fired three times on the invisible object from which the light seemingly emanated, but as something of more importance apparently claimed their attention they did not reply. The lights were visible and invisible alternately all night. We were kept at our guns until the approach of day, when nothing could be seen to excite the least suspicion of any thing wrong. Matters are evidently being drawn to a focus about Confederate Point.

The gentleman from Goldsboro' is most egregiously mistaken as to the whereabouts of Mr. Wardell, as a detachment of five or six men from the company of which he was a member reconnoitered the entire peninsula for him, and not even the faintest traces could be found, much less his footsteps, which are said to have led suspicion to the negro house. Many surmises prevail in camp as to his whereabouts. There were four *other* desertions from this place on Monday night the 19th inst. The general supposition is that they will attempt to reach their respective homes.

I believe the company has unanimously decided, that in case any one of us should die while in the service, the corpse shall be accompanied with a procession of wheel-barrows and spades, as emblematical of death.

With a few exceptions the health of the garrison is very good—measles and mumps prevailing in most cases. No other news worthy of communication except the appointment of our non-commissioned officers, as follows:

1st Serg't, John McRae, 2d do. J. H. Myrover, 3d do Geo. B. Atkins, 4th do. Isaac Jessup, 5th do. B. E. Sedberry; 1st Corp'l, W. G. Hall, 2d John Moore, 3d J. D. McLean, 4th W. S. Evans.

The appointments I believe meet the approbation of the entire company. COELEBS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Randolph Rangers, Co. G, 46th Reg't N. C. State Troops, after the announcement of the death of a comrade in arms, NATHAN RAINS, Capt. Carr being called to the Chair, Lt. R. H. Skeen, Sec'y, Lt. Stinson, Serg't Beckerdite and J. F. Caveness, Committee, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our ranks, after a short but painful illness, our much esteemed friend and fellow-soldier, Nathan Rains. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That while we as a company bow in humble submission to the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, we bear testimony of his high moral worth, and do sincerely sympathize with his wife, children and many friends, who are left to lament the loss of an affectionate husband, a kind father and a worthy neighbor.

Resolved, 2d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer with the request that the same be published. O. W. CARR, Pres't.

R. H. SKEEN, Sec'y.
Goldsboro', N. C., May 16, 1862.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Mangum, L. W. Pope, of Capt. Propst's Cabarrus company.

In Raleigh, Friday last, of typhoid fever, S. D. Richmond, Adjutant of Col. Ramseur's Regiment of N. C. Volunteers.

In Petersburg, on Sunday last, of typhoid fever, David Nichols, of Milton, a private in the Milton Blues.

At Camp Mangum, May 18th, Harrison D. Orrell, a member of Capt. Watlington's company from Guilford, aged 21 years, 6 months and 15 days.

In camp at Goldsborough, Martin Spaugh, a private in Capt. Atwood's Forsyth company, 48th Reg't. Also, on the 19th inst., Wesley Moss, a private in same Co.

At Gordonsville, Va., Jas. Alspaugh, of Capt. Stow's Forsyth Company.

On the 7th inst., by accident on the railroad between Richmond and Gordonsville, Va., Hugh Franklin Icehower, of Mecklenburg county, aged 24 years 1 month, a volunteer in Company I, 37th Regiment.

In the Hospital at Raleigh, on Monday the 19th of May 1862, Mr. ELI P. FREEMAN, aged 27 years 7 months and 12 days. This young gentleman professed religion in early youth, and was a respected member of the Christian church. Although young in years he won for himself by his upright walk and godly conversation a reputation that could not be surpassed by any. All that knew him took him to be a lover of the meek and lowly Lord. He leaves an aged father and mother and a large circle of friends and relations. The deceased was a volunteer from Montgomery county, in Capt. Moffitt's company, 44th Regiment.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

COL. HENRY A. DOWD.—We copied from the Lynchburg Republican a few days ago a statement that Col. Henry A. Dowd, who succeeded Col. McKinney in command of the 15th N. C. Regiment, was killed at Williamsburg. It has been contradicted.

PROMOTED.—Capt. Peter Mallett, of Co. C, 3d N. C. State Troops, has been appointed by the Confederate Government, Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major, to take charge of the drilling, subsistence and distribution of the Conscripts in North Carolina.

DOUBLE QUICK.—An officer in Johnston's army informs the Richmond Enquirer, that when his regiment was slowly retreating from Yorktown, orders came that a fight was in progress at Williamsburg, and their aid was required. The noble fellows responded with a shout, wheeled, and, weary as they were, went back in half an hour over ground that had just before required a *five hours' march!*

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—We have received the annual Catalogue of this venerable institution, which "was founded in 1804, and is believed to be the oldest existing Boarding School for young ladies in the South." Its number of students 254, viz: From Salem 54, other parts of North Carolina 88, South Carolina 21, Tennessee 19, Alabama and Mississippi 18 each, Georgia 15, Florida 9, Texas 8, Virginia 4, Louisiana, 3, Arkansas and Indian Territory 1 each. Its Faculty consists of Rev. Dr. DeSchweinitz and 30 Assistants.

Federal Opinion of Gen. Price.—Some of the Yankee prisoners have expressed the following opinion of Gen. Sterling Price: "He is a great General. He never fights until he gets ready, *and he is always ready.*"

LATE NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, May 24.—We have received, says the Peteraburg Express, a copy of the Philadelphia Enquirer of Tuesday last, containing the first Northern accounts of the fight at Drury's Bluff, on the 15th inst., which have reached the South.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of May 18, says:—

The great anxiety which has prevailed here for a week past to hear from the expedition up James river has at last been gratified.

This afternoon the Naugatuck was descried coming down the Roads, and immediately the anxious ones hurried to the beach to ask whether "the Monitor was shelling Richmond?"

Having conversed with one of the officers of the Naugatuck, I am enabled to give you the following particulars:

Last Sunday morning the Monitor, Galena, and Naugatuck started for the rebel capital via James river. They were soon followed by the Aroostook and Port Royal.

The progress of the fleet was a continued success *until* they arrived to within about seven miles of Richmond. Here the river takes a sharp turn around a precipitous bluff fully 150 feet in height.

Upon the top of this bluff the rebels have erected a most *scientific and formidable battery*, mounting many guns of superior range and calibre. This battery commands the river in the most effective manner, and it soon became evident to our fleet that an engagement of no ordinary character was imminent.

On Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, our fleet formed their line of battle and commenced the reduction of the rebel stronghold.

From the unusual elevation of the battery, and the difficulty our men experienced in getting the proper range, they were for a time unable to do any execution. In the meantime the battery poured an *incessant fire of shell and ball* down upon the decks of our vessels, and did a *fearful work!*

The Naugatuck, after several brilliant shots, burst her one-hundred pound rifled Parrott gun, killing the gunner and wounding several others. Having no other armament except two boarding howitzers, and being thus disabled, she withdrew from the engagement.

The Galena suffered *severely*—the rebel shots riddling her deck with great ease, and several of the balls entering her side. Fourteen of her crew were killed and thirteen wounded; the majority of the latter, however, will recover. Those who were killed are terribly cut and mangled—some beyond the hope of recognition.

The Monitor, however, maintained her superior strength and invulnerability. The balls glanced harmless from her tower of strength and fell into the placid waters of the river. For sometime she labored under the greatest difficulty in acquiring the requisite elevation for her guns. But having once obtained it she poured her missiles with fearful effect upon the battery, and thus encouraging her associates the fleet belched forth such an iron hail that the battery was silenced for three quarters of an hour. At this juncture our vessels *ran short of ammunition*, and retired from action, while the rebels re-manned their guns and again commenced the conflict. A portion of the fleet came down the river to Jamestown Island, near Williamsburg. The Monitor and Galena remained in order to keep the rebels awake, the Monitor firing regularly once in two minutes, [it is stated above that the ammunition gave out—liars should have good memories,] fully sustaining the reputation of the "cheese-box." The Aroostook and Port Royal were not materially injured. The action lasted four hours and a half, constituting one of the most brilliant of the war.

About a quarter of a mile further up the river the rebels have made a strong barricade to the further progress of a hostile fleet. They have sunk the Yorktown and Jamestown in the channel, and driven immense piles from one side of the river to the other, forming a stockade similar to that in the entrance to Norfolk harbor.

Accounts from Fortress Monroe.—BALTIMORE, May 19.—A gentleman who was at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk yesterday, furnishes the following information:

The repulse of the gunboats at Fort Darling, seven or eight miles below Richmond, was generally regarded as a *very serious affair*, though no full account of it has been made public.

On board the Naugatuck eighteen men were reported killed by the explosion of her big gun. The boat was of course made useless in the fight and was withdrawn.

The Galena was riddled by the shots from the rebel batteries, having been "perforated," as the despatch said, no less than eighteen times. The loss of life on board was not stated, but it was thought to be heavy.

The Monitor was struck repeatedly, but was said to be uninjured.

Affairs were quiet at Norfolk yesterday, but the people still manifest an insolent and sullen disposition, and say that the U. S. troops will soon be driven out.

Seward and Welles at Norfolk.—Secretaries Seward and Welles reached Fortress Monroe from Washington last Friday, and left the same evening, in a special steamer for Norfolk. They were received with the proper salute and ceremony, and remained in the city until late next morning, when they returned, visiting on their way back the wreck of the Merrimac.

The repulse of the gunboats had a depressing effect at Philadelphia and New York. The Philadelphia Inquirer says "our people have acquired such voracious appetites for victory, that nothing short of complete and instant triumph in every undertaking will now satisfy them. Hence the news of the temporary check to the James river squadron, on Thursday last, threw a film of shadow over the broad countenance of the public."

A letter from New York, dated May 19, says "the town was in a very bad humor all the morning. The unsatisfactory telegram about the mishap to our gunboats up the James river, was productive of a very general diffusion of 'blues.'

It is estimated that over 500 [merchant] vessels will sail for the Southern ports by the first of June. There will be at least 200 clearances for cargoes of ice.

Lincoln has repudiated General Hunter's proclamation, and that officer, it is said, will resign.

MISUSE OF WORDS.—We are frequently informed that one party or the other has gained "a *decisive* victory." Every skirmish results in such a victory, according to which the war has been brought to an end a hundred times already. The writers mean, of course, a *decided* victory. The wrong word is used in a letter from no less a personage than Gen. Marcy of the yankee army, who, having been educated at West Point, and being a son, we believe, of Pierce's great Secretary of State, ought to know better. The following is his letter:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 8, 1862.

Dr. E. E. Marcy: Gen. McClellan, on the 6th instant, had a most decisive victory.

Only about *thirty thousand of our troops were engaged against fifty thousand of the best rebel troops.*

Our men fought most valiantly, and used the bayonet freely, which the rebels could not stand. They fought well until they felt the cold steel, when they took to their heels and ran like hounds, leaving their dead, wounded and sick upon our hands.

Joe Johnston led them in person.

They have lost several of their best officers.

R. B. MARCY.

The Richmond Whig says of the above,—

Each separate sentence in the dispatch, except perhaps the last, is a separate falsehood, and some of them are "whoppers." Instead of Gen. McClellan's gaining a victory, he gained a repulse, which he has himself confessed was on the verge of becoming a second Manassas rout. Instead of his *thirty thousand* hirelings being met by fifty thousand Confederate troops, they were met by *eight thousand.* Instead of the yankees using the bayonet, they fled before it. "Joe Johnston" did *not* lead our troops. So much for the veracity of even the West Point yankees. The statements we make are upon unquestionable authority.

The annual Commencement of Greensborough Female College occurred on the 13th inst. Eight young Ladies were graduated. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John S. Long of Raleigh, Rev. Dr. Shipp of South Carolina, and the President, Rev. T. M. Jones.

The annual Examination at Edgeworth school in the same town, took place on the 20th. The Graduating Class consisted of Five young Ladies.

A SENSIBLE DETERMINATION.—The Governor and Council of South Carolina have adopted resolutions approving of the opinion of the people, assembled in Convention, "That Charleston should be defended at any cost of life or property; and that in their deliberate judgment they would prefer a repulse of the enemy, with the entire city in ruins, to an evacuation or surrender on any terms whatever." And "that while they urge a defence of the city at every hazard, and claim no forbearance from the military authorities, from considerations of life or property, the Governor and Council, with the Convention, disapprove a voluntary burning of the city by the citizens themselves, irrespective of military command."

The Cereals.—Considerable apprehension is felt respecting the wheat crop, fears being entertained that the wet weather we have had may produce the rust. The corn crop will be late maturing, and it is feared may be injured by early frost.—*Salem Press, 24th.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Fighting Near Richmond.—RICHMOND, May 24.—A brisk skirmish occurred yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, on the Mechanicsville Turnpike, five miles from the city, and lasted until half past six o'clock. The scene of action was upon the farm of Dr. Lumpkin and vicinity, the Federals having four pieces of artillery engaged, and the Confederates one, belonging to Capt. Rosser's Battery. The enemy threw nothing but shells, which fell thick and fast amidst the woods and over the fields, doing damage to nobody, and injuring no property. Our men stood firmly at their post, and fired with rapidity and deliberation. They were sustained by two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, in reserve, neither of which were brought into action. Towards the close of the engagement a regiment of Federal cavalry appeared, dashing towards our battery, but a few shells thrown into their midst reversed their course, and they and their artillery fled precipitately. Two of their men were found dead upon the field. It is presumed that many more were killed and carried away. Several hours previously, the Hessians had made a demonstration several miles further up, and fired at least twenty shots at the house of Mrs. Price, without striking it. Our gallant soldiers engaged in the skirmish which succeeded, deserve the highest praise, fighting as they did, and winning the day, against odds of four to one.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, May 24.—There has been heavy cannonading this morning in the direction of the skirmish on yesterday. It commenced about daybreak and still continues. No reports have been received yet.

The Federal Gunboats.—PETERSBURG, May 24.—Three of the Yankee gunboats left their moorings off City Point yesterday forenoon, and proceeded up James river. Day before yesterday two large transports went in the same direction. We heard from City Point direct Thursday night. Up to that hour the threatened destruction of the buildings there by the enemy had not been attempted.

Later.—We heard at a late hour last evening, that the gunboat fleet in James river had returned to City Point. It has been reinforced, and now consists of ten.—*Ex.*

From Corinth.—CORINTH, May 21.—Denver's forces have arrived from Cairo; Mitchell is coming up from Huntsville; and a part of Curtis' army from Missouri. You can draw your own conclusions.

The Fight in Southwestern Virginia.—The reported capture of 1800 or 2000 Yankees in Southwestern Virginia, founded on official dispatches addressed to Gen. Lee, is not confirmed. Further accounts state that in the fight near Princeton the Federal loss was 211 killed, wounded and prisoners, 70 of whom were killed or mortally wounded.

From the S. C. Coast.—CHARLESTON, May 23.—The pickets captured by the enemy in the affair of Wednesday on Battery Island, consisted of Sergeant White, Corporal Wilson and four privates of Stevens' regiment. The gunboats continued to throw shell in the neighborhood of Battery Island yesterday, and were within two and a half miles of Secessionville. No attack on the latter post is anticipated, as the enemy from the shallowness of the river cannot bring his boats within range or good striking distance. Our men are well prepared for a land attack, and if a fight takes place, which is probable, we may expect some lively news.—*Courier.*

The Enemy at Georgetown, S. C.—The Charleston Courier of the 24th inst. says that three yankee gunboats went up the river very cautiously on Friday, anchored opposite the town, and, finding nothing to oppose them, a party landed and seized a rice mill and a number of tierces of rice. The other rice mills and rice, and several small lots of cotton, were then set fire to by some of the citizens. Several vessels were also burnt by the citizens, one of them containing 1000 bbls. turpentine. Most of the people had left.

The Enemy's Gunboats at Vicksburg.—JACKSON, Miss. May 19.—Gunboats at Vicksburg—goods stored there have been sold without instructions from owners, to save them from the yankees. Much is stolen.

From Fort Pillow.—Since the gunboat "scrimmage" of last week, the enemy have taken the precaution to move their mortar boats further up the river, and their infantry force has "retired" about four miles in a similar direction. Cypress logs have been chained around the Federal gunboats for the purpose of avoiding in future the destructive blows of Com. Montgomery's ironprowed rams. The enemy have brought down one ram and are daily expecting two more, the Louisville and the Essex.—*Memphis Appeal, 17th inst.*

Capture of Yankee Scouts.—Four Yankee scouts were captured yesterday morning, by our pickets at New Bridge, on the Chickahominy river. They were brought to the city soon after their capture.

Arrival of Prisoners.—Nine Federal prisoners, captured at Giles Court House, by Gen. Heth, arrived by the Danville train yesterday. 120 more of the same sort are on the way, in Lynchburg, yesterday.

Richmond Examiner, 24th.

Hail Storms.—a destructive hail storm passed over the neighborhood of Yadkin Institute, Davidson County, on the 14th inst.

On Tuesday evening a hail storm, accompanied with rain, passed over a strip of country about five miles north-east of this place, doing considerable damage.

Yesterday, as we were going to press, we were surprised by a sparse fall of very large hail stones, some reaching the size of a walnut.—*Salem Press, 24th.*

DIED,

At Beaver Creek, 21st inst., NATHAN HOLDER, aged 21 years and 8 months. He leaves a father, mother and two sisters to mourn his loss.

In this county, on Saturday last, Mr. ANGUS McGILL, a worthy man.

In Wadesboro', on the 8th inst., Mr. JAMES PLUNKETT, a highly esteemed and useful citizen.

In Ashley county, Arkansas, Oct. 10, 1861, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, a native of Fayetteville, N. C., and for many years a citizen of Greene county.

BANK STOCK.

I HAVE A FEW SHARES

Bank Fayetteville, Clarendon and North Carolina Stocks,

to dispose of privately.

Persons desirous to purchase can do so by calling on
C. E. LEETE.
May 26. 28-13t

SALT.

W. MacINTYRE offers for sale:
89 BUSHELS OF SALT, in two bushel Sacks.
May 26. 1t

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN with two children. The woman is a good plain cook, a good house servant and an excellent washer and ironer. To procure her a good home, she will be hired the balance of the year for her board and clothing. E. J. LILLY.
May 26, 1862. 28*2t

ATTENTION!

ANY gentleman, exempt from military duty under the late Conscription Act, who desires to enter the service as a "Partisan Ranger," without incurring any expense for a complete and elegant outfit, will please call on Mr. W. B. Shemwell for further information.
May 21, 1862. 27-3t

The undersigned has been requested by the citizen of Harnett county, who advertises as above, to negotiate for a substitute for him, and will cheerfully do so on application. W. B SHEMWELL.
May 22.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having entered the service, all persons holding claims against the county of Cumberland will present them to W. G. Matthews, at the Bank of Fayetteville, for payment.
F. N. ROBERTS, County Trustee.
May 20, 1862. 27-1m

Negroes to Hire.

ON the 5th day of June next, there will be 10 or 12 NEGROES hired at Summerville, Harnett county, N. C., at public auction.
GEO. E. SHEPARD.
May 20, 1862. 27-1w

AUCTION.

I WILL sell at AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 29th May, all my Stock of GOODS then on hand.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
May 22. 27-2t

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having at May Term 1862, of Sampson County Court, taken Letters of Administration according to Law on the Estate of William Ashford, dec'd, hereby give general notice to all creditors of said Estate to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by Law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

THOS. ASHFORD, } Adm'rs.
BENJ. HARGROVE, }
May 19, 1862. 28*3t

Newbern.—Just before going to press we received from an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman of Craven County, who recently left Newbern, a melancholy account of the condition of our people in that place and of the vandalism practised there by the Yankees. We are compelled to defer it till our next issue. He says the people there believe that the Yankee loss at the battle of Newbern, was not less in killed and wounded than 4,000. About 15 Yankee soldiers die daily. *Raleigh Standard.*

From Newbern.—The Goldsboro' Daily Bulletin of the 21st inst. says: We have seen a letter from Newbern, 8th inst., in which it is stated that the Yankee troops die to the number of 25 daily.

The same letter says that a Yankee officer, of high rank, was lately killed in a picket skirmish.

Yankee Outrage.—A few days since, a parcel of Yankee marauders obtruded themselves into the house of Mr. Henry Cross, living on the Chickahominy river, and one attempted some familiarities with his wife. Being present, he seized his gun and shot the ruffian, killing him instantly. The surviving Yankees thereupon seized and hung him to the limb of a tree in his own yard, in presence of his agonized and grief-stricken wife. Such outrages will surely be punished some time or other in a fearful manner.—*Richm'd Dispatch.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 26.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Beef Cattle—None coming to market.
Bacon 25 to 26.
Beeswax 22½ cts.
Corn 1 15 to 1 20.
Cotton 8 50 to $9.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 3-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Super 9 50, Family 9 75 to $10.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Molasses—N. O. 2 00 per gallon by retail.
Nails $15 to $16 per keg.
Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—4¼ to 4½ cts. by the cask.
Sugars 25 to 30.
Salt—Sound is selling at $10 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $8; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 1 50 to 1 75.
Spirits Turpentine 17½.
Tallow 22½.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Squadron "Partisan Rangers."

HAVING been authorized by the Secretary of War and Maj. Gen. Holmes to raise two companies of "Rangers" to act together under the command of the senior Captain, an opportunity is thus offered

FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 14th and 16th contain some items of interest.

The N. Y. Herald's Paris correspondent writes on the 29th April:—

"The sudden and unanimous demonstration in behalf of the South made by the Government journals, coming simultaneously with the article in Lord Palmerston's organ and the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, [Mr. Gladstone,] accompanied with the news which reached us yesterday by telegraph, that M. Mercier had gone to Richmond, revives the hope of the Confederates and rather alarms loyal men here, with the fear that France and England are again thinking of interfering. That notes have been passing between the two Governments within the past week in relation to this matter there is no doubt, and it is generally believed in well informed circles that distinct propositions have been again made by the English Cabinet that France should join her in breaking the blockade, and opening a trade with the South. Thouvenel and Rouher, the Minister of Commerce, (who was converted to secessionism by Butler King,) have it is said urged the Emperor to assent to the English propositions; but the Emperor, advised by our staunch friend, the Prince Napoleon, still says "No." In the meantime Mr. Slidell is working like a beaver with Senators and other men in position, and on Saturday last had a prolonged interview with M. Thouvenel."

The Baltimore News Sheet has the following notice of Mr. Gladstone's speech, above referred to:

"The mails of the Etna bring news of more than ordinary interest from Europe. Mr. Gladstone's speech at Stockton upon Tees, is regarded by the English journals as an official exposition of the views of the English Cabinet on American affairs, and is not only favorably commented upon by the leading papers but has been made the subject of comment by the Paris Constitutionel, who praises Mr. Gladstone and the Morning Post. The official or semi-official French journals, the Constitutionel, the Patrie and the Pays, have all of them, simultaneously with the Gladstone speech and the article in the London Morning Post—Lord Palmerston's organ—made a demonstration in favor of the South. We learn, moreover, that in well-informed circles it is generally believed that the English and French Cabinets are actively moving in the matter of the blockade of the Southern ports which has had even a more serious effect upon the industrial population of Lyons than on that of Manchester."

The London "Times" adopts as its own the recent remarks of Mr. Gladstone, on the American question, in the speech at Manchester. It claims that England has observed a most disinterested and self-denying course, and concludes by asserting that the real question rests entirely in whether the heart of the South is set on separation.

PARIS, May 1.—The French Presse states that negotiations, with the object of diplomatic intervention of the maritime powers in America, or the recognition of the South by the principal States of Europe, has been carried on between Paris and London throughout April. Instructions on this wise had been sent to M. Mercier, when the late battles are said to have decided France to abstain from intervention for the present.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The rumors of French and English intervention in American affairs continue, but they are not very authentic. One report says the two Governments had agreed upon it, and that the visit of the French minister to Richmond was connected with the affair.

The Paris correspondent of the "Independence Belge" asserts that the projected intervention of France and England in America is confirmed in the most absolute manner, and the South will be required to guarantee emancipation.

The New York Herald of the 16th says:—

The War Department received despatches yesterday from the armies of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Halleck, to the effect that preparations were being made, in both directions, for some highly important movements.

The following is from an article in the Herald on the policy of the war. It indicates that McClellan and Halleck are both afraid of a fight:

By precipitating battles at the two places named, (Corinth and Richmond) we risk, in case of a disaster the indefinite protraction of the war. By enclosing the Confederates within a net work from which they cannot escape, and starving them into submission, we gain two objects which the country would be gratified to accomplish—that of sparing the further effusion of blood and capturing and punishing the rebel leaders. This line of policy cannot be entrusted to better hands than those of Gens. McClellan and Halleck. If the government consults the interests and feelings of the country it will support them in pursuing it.

Sound Sense.—It is no part of our nature (says the Richmond Whig,) to yield a blind confidence to any one. We have not thought it consistent with our duty to the public to be silent with reference to many grave derelictions of the Administration and the unfortunate policy, if policy it may be called, which has for the most part prevailed in the conduct of the war. Months ago, while we yet hoped that the mind of the Administration might be reached, we reasoned and remonstrated and implored, not with the result we hoped for, but still we trust, not wholly in vain. Our present apprehension is that the people themselves may fall into error, and that the public discontents may be the source of evils greater than those which have flown from the incompetency of their rulers—and therefore to the people themselves we address a word.

However gloomy the aspect of affairs, and however much we may be left to loose conjectures as to the policy of the Government, it behooves us to cultivate a manly spirit. The Government has a policy, or the Government is idiotic. That policy must be concealed from the enemy, in order that it may be successful. It is necessary to conceal it from the public in order that it may be concealed from the enemy. Should it become known, either spies, paroled prisoners, or unpropitious accident might convey it to the enemy. Therefore *mum* is very properly the word.

Many persons feel bewildered because they cannot understand, and they cannot feel confidence in what they do not comprehend. They are therefore bewildered—and frightened, we are sorry to say. Now this is no time for a panic, and to prevent one we must look affairs full in the face, beforehand. We must also conclude that our rulers have some mind, some prudence, some sense of responsibility, some care for the interests committed to them; and more than all, a plan—a fixed and comprehensive plan of operations. It is not rational to suppose that they are without such a plan. This being agreed, and we being necessarily kept in ignorance of it, is it not possible that many of those occurrences that *seem* the result of carelessness, may be parts of that plan, studied out most carefully? Let us, therefore, not suffer ourselves to be tossed about by every breeze, but let us hope on and struggle on. We have committed our destinies to our rulers, and we must stand the hazard of the die.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—The Vicksburg Whig, of May 9th, learns that there are now three cases of yellow fever in New Orleans—two at the Charity Hospital, and one in the French part of the city. A French man-of-war is said to have arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz recently with twenty-seven cases on board.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

THE CAPE FEAR GUARDS.—We have received a communication detailing the incidents of the march of Capt. Roberts's company from this place to Raleigh. It is too long. Writers for the papers now should use as few words as possible. The substance of it is, that, marching through mud and rain, the company arrived on the first night at the house of James McKethan, Esq., who hospitably opened his house to them and invited them to supper and breakfast; after which last, they resumed the march, "satisfied that our friend and host, McKethan, was the right man, with his heart in the right place." It rained all day, and at night "the generous Captain procured a house for the company." On the third day, Mr. Myatt, 15 miles from Raleigh, "proved himself to be the soldier's friend."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, May 19, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—The man who does not want office now is to be pitied. He should be sent immediately to the Lunatic Asylum. There is such a rush and grab for office and place about this already classic camp, that the like was never seen before. It is the old game used on life and death occasions, of "every man for himself, and the —— Conscript take the hindmost." Under the contagious excitement of grabbing for office, "Long Grabs" has been trying to make one good long strong grab, but "unavoidable circumstances" prevented. Oh for the good old halcyon days of Know-Nothingism, when the office was going about after the man, instead of the man after the office.

The 44th Reg't N. C. T., Col. Singeltary, left here today for somewhere. It is one of the best—perhaps the best—drilled regiment here. The Col. will do efficient service and is a man of ability, coolness and energy, but he has a way of disobeying orders of superiors that will always give him trouble. The 47th Reg't, Col. Rogers, leaves here to-morrow.

The 55th Reg't N. C. T. organized to-day. Maj. John K. Connally of Yadkin Col., Capt. A. S. Calloway of Wilkes Lt. Col. and Capt. James F. Whitehead of Pitt Major.

Col. John Kerr Connally is a young man of 25 or 26 years, was educated at the Naval School at Annapolis, was Capt. of Co. B in 21st Reg't N. C. V., Col. Kirkland, and has been commanding a post here a few days. He is a nephew of Hon. John Kerr. Lt. Col. Calloway was a member of Capt. Brown's company in the 1st Reg't State Troops, Col. Stokes. He recently raised a company in Wilkes and is here now as Capt. He graduated at Chapel Hill about 3 years ago. Maj. Whitehead has been in service before and was, I am informed, taken prisoner at Roanoke Island. He has since raised a company and is Capt. here. The companies are as follows:

A,	Capt. W. J. Bullock,	Wilson County.
B,	" A. S. Calloway, Wilkes	"
C,	" Dixon Falls, Cleaveland	"
D,	" S. D. Randall,	"
E,	" James F. Whitehead, Pitt	"
F,	" P. M. Mull, Catawba	"
G,	" J. P. Williams, Wayne	"
H,	" Vandever Teague, Alexander	"
I,	" W. H. Williams, Franklin	"
K,	" M. T. Smith, Granville	"

I would again more earnestly call attention to the eminent qualities of Gov. Morehead for our next Governor. I have always been opposed to him in politics, but from his energy, experience, judgment and talents, I think him the man for the place. He is not too old.

LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GARYSBURG, N. C., May 17, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—The "Highland Boys" reorganized on the 8th inst., with the following result: T. D. Love re-elected Capt., A. A. McIver 1st Lt., H. Purcell 2d Lt., being promoted from brevet 2d, Dr. John H. M. McLean elected brevet 2d. Dr. McLean is fully worthy of the honor conferred on him, and has made himself beloved by the kindness with which he attended to the sick of the company. Lieut. Purcell also deserves the promotion which was unanimously given.

The health of our company is good; nothing late from the yankees on the Roaneke.

"HIGHLAND BOY."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GARYSBURG, N. C., May 17.

Messrs. Editors: The election of field officers for the 24th regiment (formerly the 14th) came off yesterday, with the following result: Wm. J. Clarke, Col.; John L. Harris, Lieut. Col., and Thaddeus D. Love, Major; L. Harris and Love taking the places of Venable and Evans. Col. Clarke was elected by the unanimous vote of the company officers. Col. Harris will no doubt make a good officer. Major Love, although comparatively a young man, being only 22 years of age, has the requisite qualities for a good leader. He was Captain of the "Highland Boys," from Robeson county.

We are once more at this place, which seems almost like home to us. We are again upon the soil of good old North Carolina, and hope here to stay, and if need be here to die.

HIGHLANDER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP SUMMIT POINT, near Fredericksburg, Va.

Messrs. Hale & Sons: We are here within a few miles of the enemy. From the noise they make there must be a considerable number of them about Fredericksburg.

The yankee cavalry made a dash on our pickets on Sunday evening and took 13 men and 1 Lieut. of the South Carolina regiment. We expected an attack on Monday morning, and Gen. Gregg ordered us into line before day. The 38th regiment, under Col. Hoke, was ordered to support the artillery companies. We scoured the country to within half a mile of the river, and drove in the yankee pickets. The enemy did not give us the chance of a fight. Tuesday morning our regiment was ordered out on picket duty, to relieve the 14th South Carolina. A company of the 9th Virginia cavalry, under Col. Lee, accompanied us as videttes. Our pickets and the yankee pickets were in sight of each other during the day. About 2 o'clock P. M. I went with 3 of Capt. Cook's men to a spring near the river bank. We saw a considerable number of yankees on the other side of the river. A small boy came and informed us that a yankee boat was coming up the river. We took position near the bank; the boat hove slowly and cautiously in sight, and we could see some 15 or 20 yankees on deck. We were joined by Lieut. Morisey with 4 men. The boys wished to fire on them, but we had no orders to do so, and Lieut. Morisey went back to the encampment to get permission to fire. Lieut. Farley, of the Alabama battalion, had taken a stand with 2 men about 200 yards below us, and John Yong some distance above with 2 men. Before Lieut. Morisey returned, the Alabamians fired on the boat. We went down and joined them in the fight. Lead flew thick all around us, from the boat and the yankees on the opposite bank of the river. The contest was sharp and spirited. We saw 3 yankees fall on the deck; one jumped overboard and swam to the opposite bank and reported to his fellow-soldiers 9 killed and 1 wounded on the boat. The boat surrendered, but one of our men not hearing it, imprudently fired, after the surrender, when the yankees poured volley after volley on us. We fell back in good order some 200 yards and took shelter behind a rock pile. We could see them shooting at us. Their guns could throw balls three-quarters of a mile—thrice as far as ours. R. D. Russel, O. D. Halkum and J. L. Chapel, of Co. B; R. M. Middleton, O. Sergeant, A. L. Davis, W. H. Davis, C. C. Boney, of Co. A, were with us and acted gallantly during the action. The 3 Alabamians fought gallantly and stood fire well. Our men I think killed 2 yankees; the Alabamians killed the balance. Lieut. Farley killed one with his pistol. Braver men never drew a trigger. Capt. Thornburg with his company were ordered to sustain us; Capt. McRae and Lieut. Dockery with six of the Richmond boys, Lieut. Brown, Capt. Cook and Adj't Coles, and John Yong and S. Colman, nobly came to our assistance, when an engagement took place between our boys and the yankees on the other side of the river. One saddle was emptied and it was thought that several were killed and wounded on the other side. The boat in the mean time drifted down the river. We all then went back to camp, well satisfied with our evening's work.

Our baggage and tents and most of our cooking utensils have been sent back to Richmond, and we are here in the cold rain under pine brush. We have many sick. Drs. Young and Devane are doing all they can for us, as they have been through a long and dreary winter. We are under lasting obligations to them, and they will never be forgotten by the 38th N. C. regiment. I think we will have a big fight in a few days.

Yours, truly, PHILO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MAGRUDER, near Kinston, May 19, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please announce in the Observer the death of HUGH KEITH and TROY EVERETT, both privates of my company. Keith died at the Hospital at Wilson, on the 26th of April, of Consumption and Rheumatism, in the 33d year of his age. He was a pious man and in all respects a good soldier. Everett died at the Hospital, Kinston, on the 29th of April, aged about 18 years. He was a noble little fellow. Though small and quite young he bore himself manfully in the fight at Newbern. He was of an amiable disposition and faithful in the performance of every duty. Yours, very respectfully,

C. DOWD, Comp'y H, 26th Reg.

From Miss Pardoe's Episodes in French History.

A COMPANY OF GRENADIERS.

On the 24th of October 1812, the first corps of the French army having received an order to evacuate Moscow, arrived at Maloijaroslavetz in time to share in the glorious engagement in which Prince Eugene, at the head of the 4th corps, proved victorious over the concentrated forces of the enemy. The battle was obstinate and bloody; and the little town was vigorously and gallantly contested on both sides, and was several times taken and retaken before the close of the day, when the French ultimately secured its possession.

Colonel Kobilinski, one of the aides-de-camp of Marshal Davoust, while galloping along the line to deliver an order, was struck by a cannon-shot, fell from his horse, and was supposed to have been killed; but as the marshal was riding slowly over the field, a man covered with blood suddenly raised himself upon his elbow in the midst of a heap of dead, and faintly exclaimed:—

"What! comrades, will you leave me here to perish without help?"

It was Colonel Kobilinski who, it was generally believed, should he have escaped with life, must have fallen into the hands of the enemy. A litter was hastily constructed by the men of the escort, and the sufferer was soon under the hands of a surgeon. His wound was, however, of so frightful a nature, that when it had been carefully examined the surgeon exchanged with Davoust a glance which betrayed that he had no hope of saving his patient. Nevertheless, by desire of the marshal, with whom the gallant young Pole was an especial favorite, it was resolved that his wounded leg should be amputated at the hip: but the agony of the operation proved so intense that Kobilinski having, as a last farewell, convulsively pressed the hand of his general, once more became unconscious.

On the following day an order arrived for Davoust immediately to quit the Kalouga road, and to fall back upon that of Wilna, from which point the retreat was to be effected; and the troops were already in the act of commencing their march, when an officer, whom the marshal had sent to inquire into the state of his aide-de-camp, returned with the information that, contrary to all the expectations of the surgeon, he still lived. Davoust, resolved that the unfortunate man should not be abandoned in his last hours to the vengeance of the Russians, was still unable to devise any means of transport which would secure his safety. The hospital wagons had been left in the rear; all the baggage was burnt; what was to be done? Suddenly a thought struck him; and halting a company of grenadiers who were at the moment defiling before him, he said impressively:—

Soldiers! My aide-de-camp Colonel Kobilinski has had his thigh shattered by a ball. He is, as you all know, a Pole; and he must not be allowed to fall into the hands of the bitterest enemies of his country. He has served France well and bravely; and it is but fitting that Frenchmen should show how they can repay the debt. I confide him to the care of your company. It will be a service of danger; as, thus burthened, you will be unable to keep up with your comrades on a forced march; but I know that you will do your duty when I tell you to guard him as sacredly as you would guard your colors."

A murmur of assent ran along the line. The grenadiers fell back in order that the troops by whom they had hitherto been followed might advance; and then, having laid Kobilinski as commodiously as they were able to do upon his litter, they placed him in the centre of the company, and followed the retrograde movement of the army. With the tenderness of women rather than the roughness of war-beaten veterans, they bore the wounded man along; occasionally stopping to change his bearers, or to deprive themselves of some portion of their own clothing to protect him still more from the piercing cold.

Meanwhile the sufferer—grateful for the care of his zealous companions, exulting in the unhoped-for kindness of his beloved commander, by whom, maimed and helpless as he was, he had been so generously cared for, and grateful to Providence on thus finding himself still surrounded by familiar and friendly faces—appeared, despite the anguish produced by the motion of the litter, to awaken to renewed hope; and at intervals he expressed his conviction that the skill of the French surgeons would not only cure his wound, but even enable him once more to take the field.

"I am young, comrades," he said cheerfully; "and youth has a strong hold on life. Who knows? I may yet have a glorious career before me. I cannot surely die when my task is but just commenced."

"True, Monsieur, true;" was on one of these occasions the sympathising reply; "our marshal cannot spare you yet. Only let us carry you safe to Wilna, and all will soon be right with you again. Why, here is Jacques Dufour who has more scars upon his body than he has teeth in his head; and yet if he chances to have a sick comrade he can eat his ration for him as well as his own. Take a pull, Monsieur, at the bottle which the doctor said was to help you over the road, and keep up your heart. *Peste!* A man is never fairly gone until he cannot tell a Russ from a Frenchman."

Thus passed several days of the toilsome and weary march of the gallant little band, but soon the sense of solitude in that desert and snow-covered wilderness began to depress the stoutest spirits; nor was this the only moral evil against which they had to contend, as they gradually became conscious that the retreat which had commenced in so orderly and hopeful a manner had, under the incessant intensity of the cold, degenerated into a disorganised and despairing march. Arms, military equipments, and dead horses were scattered at intervals along the road; but still the grenadiers pressed forward, seeking to conceal from their wounded charge the terrible evidences of ruin about them.

Nor were they even permitted to struggle on in peace for in a few hours after they had reached these landmarks of misery they were on several occasions attacked by bands of Cossacks, who bore down upon them with wild and savage yells; when, closing round the litter, they either fought their way through their bloodthirsty opponents, or stood firmly to repel their attack, Calm, silent, and resolute; full of the enthusiasm of a great duty still unaccomplished; worn and weary as they were, they scorned to yield an inch. Monuments of marble have ere now been erected in memory of deeds of heroism which must have yielded precedence to theirs; and yet the sublime devotion of this little band might, ought, and would, have passed unregistered, like many another glorious episode in the great drama of War, had none been spared to bear witness to its existence.

Abandoned to themselves in an enemy's country; their limbs benumbed with cold; the very words frozen in their throats; insufficiently clothed; scantily fed; and delayed upon their toilsome march by their helpless burthen, one recollection sufficed to sustain them; a Marshal of France had said:—"I confide Kobilinski to your honor; you will restore him to me;" and they must not let him find his trust in them misplaced. Then military discipline became indeed the germ whence glory sprang up in the long-enduring spirits of these devoted men. There was no one by to witness and to applaud their struggles, save the wandering hordes by whom they were from time to time harrassed, and almost overpowered; and when at the close of their third week of suffering and agony, the young Pole entreated them with clasped hands to leave him to die alone, and to make an effort to save their own lives, a resolute refusal met him on all sides.

"But comrades;" he urged in an impassioned voice, which gained strength from the intensity of his emotion; "I feel that I am sinking fast; that for me all hope is over; and that you are generously sacrificing yourselves for one who ere long will be unable even to express his gratitude."

"Perhaps so, perhaps not, Monsieur;" growled out Jacques Dufour, dashing the icicles from his mustache; "but in any case you may make up your mind that, dead or alive, we shall take you into Wilna, and deliver you to our marshal; so cover your head with your cloak, and leave us to do our duty."

"But, my good Jacques——"

"Not a word more, Monsieur; we know nothing about Colonel Kobilinski, aid-de-camp to Marshal Davoust here; we have received our orders, and shall obey them. You are to us only a wounded man on your way to the hospital at headquarters."

A few days subsequently, the noble fellow who had thus spoken awoke from the deep sleep of exhaustion into which the whole party had fallen at the close of several hours of intense toil, only to find that when he sought to arouse his comrades in order that they might resume their march, but four answered to his summons. The rest were at peace!

The five survivors gazed at each other stupified with horror, and then they glanced at the Pole. He was motionless, but he still breathed; and regardless that by such a precaution they doubled their own labor, they threw over him several of the great-coats of their dead comrades, lifted the litter, and slowly and in silence once more moved forward.

On—and on; throughout the long, long day; no one to share and to lighten their toil; they were but five; there was no relay of labor; it was one determined strain of nerve and will; and lo! towards evening, in the far distance they traced along the murky atmosphere a line of houses. It was Wilna! It was the promised land! It was the haven of temporary security and rest.

A simultaneous cry of triumph burst from the lips of the five exulting men; and in the next instant they were talking of hope and comfort to the rapidly-sinking Kobilinski. Vain vision of accomplished duty! The revulsion of feeling was too violent for the weakened frames of these military martyrs; two fell and died ere they reached the faubourgs of the city; two others tottered on a few paces further—and then one—the only, the veteran Jacques Dufour—was left to dispute with the elements the numbed and motionless body in the litter. For a moment he stood aghast; then conscious of his utter inability to lift it, he clutched his fingers fiercely into the canvass by which it was covered, and dragging it after him, by a last effort of strength rushed on until his culminating shriek of agony reached the ear of the nearest sentinel.

In a few minutes he was surrounded by his comrades; and temporarily invigorated by his triumph and the slight refreshment afforded by their canteens, he was enabled to superintend the removal of Kobilinski to the dilapidated house in which Marshal Davoust had established his head-quarters; when having ascertained that medical attendance had been summoned, and assured himself that his precious charge was once more carefully laid upon a comfortable bed, he sent to inform the marshal that the grenadier company to whom he had entrusted his aid-de-camp, having fulfilled his orders, requested the honor of an interview.

This was instantly conceded.

"Where is Colonel Kobilinski?" asked Davoust.

"He is here, Monsieur de Marechal."

"And the Company?"

"Present, mon Marechal."

"I ask for the Company."

"I have answered: Present."

"But your comrades?"

"Ha!—my comrades—Buried, Monsieur de Marechal—in the snow!"

Davoust could not utter a word, but he opened his arms, and Jacques Dufour flung himself into them.

He was pressed to the heart of a Marshal of France—he was repaid, amply repaid, he thought, for weeks of cruel and almost unparalleled suffering; but, ere the eyes of Kobilinski closed for ever, they rested upon a red ribbon proudly displayed on the breast of Jacques Dufour.

EXEMPTS.—The Secretary of War has published a General Order stating that by the exemption law the following, besides those expressly named in the law, are not liable to enrollment for military service, viz:

Justices of the Peace; Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs; Clerks and Deputy Clerks allowed by law; Masters and Commissioners in chancery; District and State Attorneys; Attorney General; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, and Clerks allowed by law; Commissioners of Revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired *domicil* in the Confederate States.

The following are not exempt:

Militia Officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute.

NO QUARTER.—Should this war continue much longer, we do not see how it can fail to degenerate into one of indiscriminate slaughter. Among the many signs of this, the following is the latest, from Thursday's Richmond Whig:—

"A member of the Greenbrier Cavalry, who arrived in Lynchburg Saturday night, states that their company were completely surrounded at Lewisburg by two regiments of Federal infantry and three hundred and fifty cavalry. Our cavalry made good their escape with the exception of two of their men, who were taken prisoners, and afterwards killed by their captors with the pistols from their own belts. One of these men, so brutally murdered, was, we understand, a prominent lawyer of Lewisburg, but we were unable to learn his name. A few days since, eighteen of the Yankees were surrounded in a house by this company, and refused to surrender, whereupon, the whole party were killed. The Yankees, upon hearing this, swore that they would kill every member of this company captured."

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 21.

Beef Cattle 10 to 12½; Beeswax 20; Bacon 26 to 27 hams 27 to 28; Butter 60 to 75; Coffee 70; Tallow Candles 35; Corn 1 10; Super Flour 11 75 to $12, Family 12 25; Lard 24 to 25; N. O. Molasses $2; Osnaburgs 28 to 30; Peas 1 10; Pea Nuts 1 60 to 1 65; Rice 4 to 4½; Sugar 30 to 33; Sound Salt $10 per bushel; Sheetings 27 to 28; Yarn 45 to 50; Tallow 20 to 22.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

COTTON YARN.

No. 19 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.

Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 8 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm.

It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.

Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 24. 94-4mpd

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.

LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Wilmington, N. C.

March 7. 6-tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

" WHITE FISH.

" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,

South-side Hay Street.

Oct. 1, 1860. 57-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. As two of the firm are in the Army, it is hoped that all those indebted to the concern will come forward and settle their accounts at once. J. A. Worth will be found at the old stand, and will use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

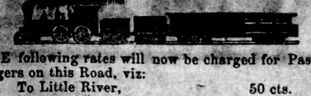
JOS. A. WORTH,

G. W. WIGHTMAN,

JNO. H. ROBINSON.

March 19, 9-3m

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

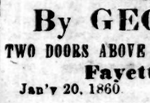
To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.



Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,

Contractors Route No. 6096.

Feb'y 8, 1862. 98-6mpd

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

AT

Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at VanorsdeH's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,

Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.

D. A. RAY, Vice President.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1861. -21-1y

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.

E. J. HALE, Agent at

Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT

ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is 50 cents, neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,

For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 1859. 48t

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,

MAY 17, 1862.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House on Thursday, the 5th of June next, at 11 o'clock.

26-3t] J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

1,600 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his most valuable LANDS in Davie county, North Carolina. Said lands are situated on the Yadkin River, 16 miles North-west of Lexington, and 14 miles South-west of Salem, North Carolina; are of great fertility, and contain some 300 acres of low lands, and are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Grass, &c.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Salem, North Carolina. N. S. A. CHAFFIN.

May 13, 1862. 25 3m

Rye for Sale.

A FEW BAGS (2 bushels each) of RYE. For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 14, 1862. 25-2w

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.

March 18. 9tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.

March 18. 9tf

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

T. C. HOOPER.

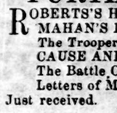
Sept. 12, 1861. 66-

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held in the town of Fayetteville on Friday the 30th May.

D. A. RAY, Pres't.

May 1, 1862. 22*tm



After this date I will pay the highest cash prices for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. MURPHY.

Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

Notice to Tanners.

500 HEAVY HIDES, for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 17, 1862. 8tf

For Sale.

TEN sacks good Rio COFFEE.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 28, 1862. 20tf

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated Pocket and Pen KNIVES. A good supply.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Nov'r 27, 1861.

Sugar, Molasses, Salt and Rice.

4 HHDS. SUGAR, 15 Bbls. MOLASSES, 12 Bags SALT, and 125 Casks RICE. For sale on consignment by

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

April 14. 16-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Neill Ray, Jr., is authorized to collect and receipt for all claims due me during my absence. All those in arrears will please settle up immediately.

J. S. RAY.

April 19, 1861. 18-2mpd

William Clark, Malcom Currie,

Murdock J. McSween and John Wilkes, members of Co. E, 38th Reg't N. C. V., are hereby commanded to join said Company without delay, or they will be considered deserters.

D. G. McRAE, Capt.

Milford's Station, Va., May 8, 1862. 24tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

ROBERTS'S Hand Book of Artillery.

MAHAN'S Field Fortifications.

The Trooper's